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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MAJOR GENERAL LE DUC ANH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CAMPAIGN FULFILLMENT

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81  
pp 1-8 & 71

[Summary of speech by Major General Le Duc Anh at the Conference to Recapitulate the Campaign to "Develop the Good Qualities and Increase the Combat Strength" of the People's Armed Forces in the South and Southwest: "Promote the Campaign, Fulfill All Missions Well"]

[Text] After 3 days of work, our conference discussed, and reached unanimous agreement on, the report of the Ministry of Defense's Campaign Standing Committee. The Campaign Standing Committee will add the opinions you contributed to its guidance work in the future. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee, today I will conclude the conference and make additional remarks on two topics:

#### I. The Relationship Between the Campaign and the Fulfillment of Missions That Have Been Set Forth

In 1980 the Ministry of National Defense clearly defined the basic, specific missions of the military regions, corps, and armed forces branches, as well as the units fulfilling missions on the battlefields of neighboring countries. That is an extremely great advantage.

The missions assigned to the army by the party and state are very difficult. In order to fulfill those missions, it is essential that there be a mass revolutionary activity movement. If there is to be a mass revolutionary activity movement, it is essential that we tie in the campaign to "Develop the good qualities and increase combat strength" with the fulfillment of those missions. The five objectives of that campaign reflect the requirements that can be met and the factors that must be created in order to fulfill the basic missions of our armed forces, as well as of each military region, armed forces branch, and combat arm. For example the first objective -- strong will, a strong sense of responsibility, strict discipline, and good solidarity -- is a matter of foremost importance in the mission of building up the army, and is also a foremost factor in the fulfillment of the other missions. The objective of increasing consciousness and ability to master weapons, technical equipment, etc., also clearly reflects the missions of our army. If we are to advance to a professional, modern status, it is essential that all cadres and have

a firm grasp of weapons and technical equipment. We must do a good job of managing, maintaining, and using the army's material-technical bases. That objective reflects the army's missions and is also a factor for winning victories. The objective of military-civilian solidarity and international solidarity is both a mission and one of the components of the nature of our army. That objective is a mission which the army must continually carry out, for it is the source of our army's strength and creates the combined strength of our nation in the enterprise of constructing socialism and defending the socialist homeland.

But not all of our cadres and enlisted clearly understand that. The thoughts and acts of some cadres, enlisted men, and units have violated the honor and property of the local people where the troops are stationed. If we do not prevent and end such thoughts and acts, and do not do a good job of meeting that objective, they will harm the qualities and combat strength of the army and harm our combined strength for building and defending the homeland. International solidarity is both a quality and a mission of a revolutionary army. The party educated our army and assigned it that mission because it is a noble international duty and a mission of a revolutionary army of the proletarian class. International solidarity is also a factor in developing the strength of three Indochinese countries and the three revolutionary currents in order to strongly defend the Vietnamese homeland, strongly defend the independence and freedom of the three Indochinese countries, and contribute to maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and the world and to opposing the common enemies -- the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and all reactionary powers in league with them.

Thus the objectives of the campaign are on the surface very simple, but they have a profound significance and very great importance. They are very closely related to the missions assigned to our army and armed forces by the party and state. In exercising international solidarity we must truly respect our friends and truly love the people of the friendly countries. The units now operating in Kampuchea must help our friends build new lives and develop their forces in all respects, with a full spirit of compassion, with a profound class sentiment, and with a noble international spirit. If that is to be accomplished we must fully understand the teaching of President Ho -- "To help friendly countries is to help ourselves" -- and must combine our national missions with our international missions, for our nation and the world are intertwined and closely bound to each other.

That is a matter of combining the campaign with the missions. But some units in the south and in the Kampuchean theater have often failed to do so. If we can overcome that deficiency it is certain that we will do a better job of fulfilling our missions. Many units and localities have fulfilled a number of missions and contributed worthily to the enterprise of defending our homeland, the victory of the Kampuchean revolution, and the creation of an increasingly stronger battlefield position for the three Indochinese countries. That is a great accomplishment. But we are still restricted in many respects, for we have not yet closely combined the campaign with the fulfillment of missions. This conference has concluded that we must overcome our deficiencies and do a truly good job of combining the campaign with the fulfillment of missions during the coming period. In promoting the campaign it is essential that we create a strong mass movement. Everyone must manifest a strong will, tie themselves in very closely with the Kampuchean

revolution, and do a truly good job of fulfilling all missions in order to contribute worthily to enabling the Kampuchean revolution to advance even more strongly and win a complete victory -- both politically and militarily -- in both the short range and the long range. The Kampuchean people are very moved by our army's fine, noble spirit of solidarity toward the army and people of Kampuchea. International observers, even those who are not of good will, have had to admit that. But because we have not applied that to the campaign, the objectives of military-civilian solidarity and international solidarity have not become a broad mass movement which leads everyone to continually follow that noble example. That is a deficiency in our guidance of the campaign.

The major lesson to be learned is that we must closely relate competition to carry out the campaign with the fulfillment of the basic missions. Although they are two separate matters, they are interrelated. If we clearly realize our recent deficiencies and affirm the problem in a clear-cut manner, in the future the campaign will be bigger and greater results will be attained in fulfilling missions.

## II. Some Measures for Carrying Out the Campaign

First of all, we must enable the masses to clearly realize the objectives and great significance of the campaign and the profound significance of each objective, then create a strong mass revolutionary activity movement, compete to attain the very basic objectives of the campaign to build the army, and improve the quality of the armed forces, so that they can fulfill the political missions assigned to the army by the party and state. Recently, we have not done a good job of carrying out that task. Some places have not carried it out at all, and some places have carried it out but not carefully and deeply. We must enable everyone to fully understand the profound significance of each objective. We must enable the cadres and men to clearly realize the advantages, but at the same time to clearly realize the difficulties in carrying out the objectives and missions. The masses should realize the advantages so that they can be enthusiastic and confident, but it is extremely important that the masses realize, and confront, all the difficulties. If the broad masses discuss each difficulty, they will find ways of overcoming them. The upper echelons cannot resolve all the difficulties of the lower echelons. Nor can the party committees and the commanders by themselves resolve all difficulties of the unit. Only the masses have the great capability of overcoming all difficulties. That is a truth that everyone knows, but in the course of their work they often regard it lightly, so when difficulties are encountered they often usually appeal to the upper echelon or the lower echelon, but do not allow the masses to discuss them and join in seeking ways to overcome them. In the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance wars, we did a good job in that regard and thus attained many results. There were many difficulties that were seemingly unsurmountable, but when the masses understood them and discussed them in detail, ways were found to overcome them. So now we must do what we did during the past several decades.

On the battlefields a considerable number of units have been able to carry out that task. A unit in the delta had a jungle but complained that it didn't have trucks to haul timber to build fortifications. Meanwhile, there was a unit in the mountain region bordering on a friendly country which was able to build comfortable



houses, had fortifications made of wood and earth, and had solid concrete fortifications. But its wood and earth had to be carried up on people's backs from the foothills to an elevation of 600 meters! Water was also carried up. Life there was wholesome and happy. Those results were attained because the masses discussed and resolved the problems. Many units have achieved rather good results with that method. That method is very basic, and is only a matter of whether it is carried out or not and whether or not there is a mass viewpoint. It is very old, but also very new. If it is carried out well it is possible to launch a mass movement to meet the objectives and fulfill the missions.

If there is to be a mass revolutionary activity movement, it is essential that the leadership and commanders be concerned with the material lives, morale, and sentiment of the masses. That is also a truth. After liberating our country our party, in leading the development and defense of the homeland, day and night studied and sought ways to organize and improve our people's living conditions in all respects. In that process, there are many difficulties which cannot be resolved in a brief period of time. Although our party has shown such all-out concern, since it cannot yet resolve all difficulties, especially those regarding the economy and living conditions, the appearance of negative manifestations among the people can hardly be avoided. And our army can hardly avoid being affected by that situation. In order to have a mass revolutionary activity movement, with regard to leadership and command it is necessary to think about and seek all ways to care for the masses as regards the material life, the cultural life, the morale, and the sentiments of the masses. "Care" does not mean requesting large material resources from the state to distribute to the cadres and men. That is not how things are, and that is not appropriate to reality. Problems regarding living conditions must also be resolved by means of a mass movement. The leaders and commanders must love and care for the masses first of all and directly by mobilizing and organizing the masses by means of a mass movement for the masses to improve their own material, morale, and cultural lives. Only thinking about requesting the state to supply more is not positive!

Is it possible to develop each unit, organ, school, hospital, and enterprise into a revolutionary family? Can each battalion, school, hospital, and organ use its labor and sentiment to create a relatively good way of life? I believe that the southern provinces, and even the units operating in Kampuchea, are capable of doing so. In some cases the units, such as those stationed in cities, encounter many difficulties, but they can also find ways to resolve those difficulties. The deputy commander of Dong Thap Province told me that the troops of Dong Thap produce most of their food. Thus, if the problems are posed there are capabilities for resolving them. If their leaders and commanders have a high degree of determination, have sentiment, and are concerned with resolving problems, our units in Kampuchea can also organize better living conditions for the troops. We are entirely capable of developing all units into revolutionary families in order to create a way of life that is relatively complete, happy, wholesome, full of revolutionary sentiment and ardor, close to the people, and united with our friends. So that is the major obstacle? It is true that there is a shortage of books and periodicals, but not to the extent that it is impossible to set up clubs and small libraries in the units. There is a shortage of movies, but our cadres and men do not lack the capability to have cultural and artistic activities and create a happy life. When I go to border outposts I still see soldiers writing poetry. There are even units

helping our friends in the districts and villages which, although they don't know much Cambodian, created cultural works to perform for the Kampuchean people, who were very appreciative. It must be said that although those works were not very good, they were overflowing with revolutionary ardor and the happiness of the soldiers, so the masses and the Kampuchean people appreciated them. So nothing can hold us back.

One person asked, "If we want to produce where will we obtain the seeds?" I thought about Regiment 14 which, although it was stationed in a very difficult area, had many seeds because the men had brought them with them. That does not mean that the rear-services at the various echelons need not be concerned. What I want to say is that when the masses enthusiastically improve the unit's living conditions everyone thinks and seeks ways to make a contribution. Seeds were brought for the unit from Viet Bac, Quang Ninh, and Minh Hai. When there was a shortage of gasoline and oil in Battambang with which to operate tractors, our troops worked with the people to hoe thousands of hectares in order to transplant rice, so Battambang was able to have a victorious tenth-month season. There was a shortage of gasoline and oil, but the troops had their labor. When there is a shortage of simple tools, the unit can provide some for itself and the upper echelon can provide some. With labor, land, simple tools, and organization we can produce.

The only fear is that among the command cadres some comrades do not pay attention, or do not pay adequate attention, to the lives of the units, cadres, and men under their command. There are many different reasons for that, but once their sense of responsibility and revolutionary will has weakened they think of themselves more than they think of the masses. Our cadres are educated and trained by the state, so if they are reminded they can quickly overcome that problem and rapidly strengthen their revolutionary will, sense of responsibility, and sentiment toward their men. That is certain to happen. Our cadres want to promote the mass revolutionary movement. First of all, they must be concerned with the lives of the cadres and men and create living conditions as discussed above. At one time or another, although difficulties are encountered with regard to living conditions, due to the requirements of the revolution the masses can concentrate on fulfilling their missions. But if a unit does not create a life with concern for the material, morale, and sentimental aspects, it will be very difficult to maintain a continuous mass movement. We must correctly resolve that problem and create a broad mass movement to advance the campaign. In fact, many places have done so. For example, at E8, where the border defense troops are stationed right on the border, the cadres and men who are ill want to be treated on the spot and do not want to go far from the unit, for there the feeling is warmer and care is better. The same is true in the units defending the Spratley Islands, the units helping our friends in K.D., etc. Care in the units is good, assistance for our friends is good, there is solidarity in the unit and between our friends and ourselves, combat strength is greater, the work results are greater, and internal solidarity and international solidarity are closer.

Party building and Youth Union building must be closely combined with the campaign. Party building and Youth Union building at the base level constitute an organic unity. Strong leadership organization will play the role of educating and guiding youths. A strong Youth Union organization will draw the participation of youth masses and bring them into revolutionary activities. Youths are in the majority at

the base level. The mass movement at the base level is in fact a youth movement. Only if youths enter into revolutionary activities can there truly be a mass revolutionary activity movement. The building and development of the party and the Youth Union are stimulated by means of the movement for the masses to fulfill the unit's political missions.

When you return to your work, don't separate meetings regarding party building, the youth work, and the campaign at the base level. They must be combined, in reviewing and drafting plans, and even in activities. Each unit must take the initiative in establishing ties between the party and Youth Union organizations and the campaign in the army on the one hand and the party organizations, the Youth Union, and the campaign in society at large so that they can assist one another to attain the objectives and fulfill the missions. In the Ministry's Campaign Standing Committee such a relationship exists, but at the military region level and in the lower-echelon units there are few relationships, which has limited the results of the campaign in the army and has not contributed to aiding and assisting the campaign on the outside. For example, if we do a good job of combining the campaign in the army with the "army and people share a common will" campaign in the localities, we can not only develop the role of the rear area toward improving the qualities and traditions of the army, but also effectively restrict the negative manifestations on the part of some cadres and men.

In guiding competition to carry out the campaign, we must pay attention to creating models in many respects. In the campaign, we have stressed the creation of overall models, but at the same time it is necessary to pay attention to creating models for each aspect. Models regarding each aspect are also very important. We must rapidly discover, nurture, and develop the models, both all-round models and models for each aspect, promptly multiply them, and universalize them. Recently that task has been carried out too slowly. That is a deficiency in guidance. Creating positive elements, multiplying them, and broadly developing them, is the best leadership art for repulsing negativism. Everyone is aware of that, but do not pay it much attention or positively carry it out. If there are positive models but they are not rapidly developed, that is not the fault of the masses but of leadership and command.

In its resolutions and planned work programs for each month, quarter, and year, and when reviewing its work each month, quarter, and year, the unit or organ must closely combine its missions with competition to achieve the contents of the campaign, and the two cannot be separated. Its missions may be combined with all five objectives or with one or two objectives, depending on its principal missions in each period of time. We should not draft separate programs and plans to carry out the campaign. On the contrary, they must be combined with the programs and plans to carry out the missions. Separating them from the programs and plans to carry out the missions will cause competition to carry out the campaign to become lifeless, and it will not be tied in with the mass movement to fulfill missions.

Once there are work contents and contents regarding unit development, it is essential that there be specific guidance of the various steps and a division of labor. For example, in the monthly work of an organ or unit there must be a division of labor in order to fulfill the missions. At the same time, attention must be paid to developing the organs and units in the process of fulfilling those missions.



There must be over-all plans for the organs and units, but at the same time there must be plans for each person, in order to fulfill the common missions of the units and organs. The work plan of an organ, unit, or individual must be tied in with the attainment of the campaign objectives. When reviews are carried out, that will be the basis for determining to what extent each person has fulfilled his work assignments and attained the objectives of the campaign. Only after each individual has been reviewed can we correctly evaluate the entire organ or unit. If, in an organ with ten people, at the end of the month the organ is evaluated as having fulfilled its missions, but individual reviews show that only three comrades have done their work well and seven have done very little, we can conclude that the organ has not fulfilled its missions, has not used all of its capability, or lacks personnel.

For a long time now we have drafted plans in a general sort of way, so we have also reviewed in a general sort of way. Such reviews do not carefully evaluate each individual, from top to bottom, so it is very difficult to correctly evaluate the organ or unit as a whole. In the campaign, there is a requirement that each person have, and work in accordance with, a program and plan. The program and plan must emphasize the missions and responsibilities of each person. If that can be accomplished, on a regular basis, on a regular basis, I believe that the missions will be furthered and it will be possible to quickly uncover the deficiencies and mistakes regarding responsibilities so that they can be promptly rectified.

One unit reviewing its work after a month said that it had fulfilled, or essentially fulfilled, its missions, but one-third of the time the men did not have work to do, or worked without result and did not attain the requirements, so it can be concluded that its command was not good and the commanders did not fulfill their missions.

If a provincial military command or a district military command committee, when reviewing determination, responsibility, and functions, knows about and categorizes the youths in the province or district and has plans to coordinate with the youth and women's mass organizations in order to educate and raise the consciousness of each type of youth, and cause them to voluntarily fulfill the mission of defending the homeland and their military obligation, it will have fulfilled its mission. If it cannot do so, it may be said that in that month or quarter the provincial military command or district military command committee has not fulfilled its mission. We must be clear-cut, and cannot be too general. If we are too general, and do not do a good job with regard to each person and echelon, we cannot advance the campaign.

When carrying out reviews to determine whether the units fulfilling missions in the Kampuchean theater have fulfilled their missions well or carried out the campaign well, it is also necessary to consider each person and unit in detail. For example, when reviewing the first objective we must consider whether they are content in the Kampuchean theater and whether they clearly understand that their national and international missions are the same. Is their attitude toward helping our friends the one taught them by the party? Only by such clear, specific, frank reviewing can we encourage each person and group to advance.

In brief, we must tie in the carrying out of the campaign with the missions and responsibilities even when drafting work programs and plans. Although they are two different tasks, they are closely related. That does not mean that the two should become one, for they have different requirements. A mission cannot be fulfilled if a mass movement is not created to attain the objectives of the campaign, or if the missions are not combined with the campaign. In providing guidance we must clearly understand that in order to combine them harmoniously and closely.

The leadership of the party committees and the party chapters is the decisive factor determining whether the mass movement strives to attain the objectives that have been set. That leadership must include leadership of the contents, measures, and methods for carrying out the campaign. It is also important that leadership encourage party members to play an exemplary role in the campaign. Whether party members are exemplary or not will determine whether the mass movement will compete to carry out the campaign. The party committees and party chapters must, in discussing the contents and measures for each period, also carry out a review to determine whether each party committee member and party member has been exemplary in carrying out the campaign. The party organizations, party chapters, and party committees must nurture and develop the assault role of the Youth Union, and use the youth forum to encourage youths to advance into the spheres of combat, improving living conditions, developing the unit, etc. .

In the campaign, the party committees, the party chapters, and the commanders must directly organize and manage. That is the responsibility of the commander and is in accordance with the system of a commander. Then as now, nearly all of the commanders are members of the party committee and have an important role in it. Commanders are responsible for contributing positively to the leadership of the party committee. Such contributions greatly affect the quality of leadership. When a party committee's leadership is weak and ineffective, the commander is also responsible, and cannot place all the blame on the party committee. The commander is the person who organizes the implementation of the resolutions of the party committee, the orders and directives of the upper echelon, and the laws of the state. The same is true with regard to the campaign: it is the responsibility of the commander, who cannot give a blank check to the organ, and even more so cannot give a blank check to one or two aides. The commander is responsible for organizing, motivating, educating, managing, and controlling the cadres and men under his command so that they can enthusiastically fulfill the missions and objectives. He does not merely give orders and assign tasks, then turn over organization, motivation, monitoring, and control to the deputy commander or organ. The organ must work in accordance with its responsibility, but the commander must realize that he is primarily responsible. The commanders at the various echelons, nearly all of whom are party committee members, are responsible to a very important degree for the effectiveness of the leadership of the party committees at the various levels, and are completely responsible for organizing the fulfillment of the mission and carrying out the campaign.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HO CHI MINH CITY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON LOCAL MILITARY TASK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by "P.V.": "New Features of the Local Military Task"]

[Text:] As scheduled, at 1600 on that day arrived to meet Major General Tran Ha Phung, Commander of Ho Chi Minh City. But the Commander was not working in his office. The organ's aide told us that because of an unscheduled meeting of the standing committee of the Municipal Party Committee held to discuss preparation to greet soldiers who had completed their military obligations, the Commander could not keep the appointment. No until half an hour later did the Commander return to his headquarters to receive us. As soon as he got out of the car and entered the reception room, he said enthusiastically, in a Nghe Tinh accent mixed with a Nam Bo accent, "Excuse me. I had been concerned with recruiting troops, but now I'm concerned with greeting returning troops, with making arrangements for the return of thousands of men who have achieved merit. That's not easy!"

Reporter: That's enough to show that new things pop up every day in the city's military work -- although yesterday you said "not much is going on" and intended to cancel the interview.

Commander: If we speak of the new features of the local military work in the city we must speak of the various aspects of that work. Each aspect is beset with new problems which must be resolved. Each aspect and task must be well resolved and combined to create combined strength with regard to national defense and security. In this city, the various kinds of enemies and reactionaries are seeking all ways to unite with one another to attack us in all regards. The political parties, factions and large and small forces of all kinds, which have even given themselves names, of the U.S.-puppets, Beijing, and the other enemies which were left behind or have been planted, are springing up and opposing us. There are also gangs of thieves of the old regime, which number in the hundreds and are armed and have hide-outs. During the past 6 years we have mopped up most of those organizations. We have struck them with one heavy blow after another and have cleaned up the city. But we have not finished the job, so we cannot be satisfied. They are operating both secretly and openly, at times hiding and at times popping up, blending in with the people in the city and the corridors leading into the city. That is not to mention people engaged in other illegal livelihoods. In view of that actual situation, when we speak of the local military task and the mission of the local armed forces to be ready to fight to defend the city, we must necessarily focus on the mission of



maintaining political security and social order and safety. Under the close guidance of the Municipal Party Committee, all precincts, subwards, districts, and villages have plans to cooperate with the armed forces to protect security. The self-defense militia and the regular units have done a better job of cooperating with the People's Public Security forces on the streets and in the key areas, and in strengthening the subwards with regard to security. At the port, the Western Region bus station, and the Eastern Region bus station, along the Saigon and Long Tau rivers, and in the Rung Sat area, as well as in many other places, the military control forces are very active in order to promptly deal with events.

We regard the maintenance of security and order as the foremost mission of the self-defense militia. They also have another key mission in the immediate future. It may be said that the city's self-defense militia progress from fulfilling the missions of maintaining security and order and protecting socialist property. The effectiveness of that task is one of the yardsticks measuring the quality of the self-defense units. If hundreds of thousands of self-defense militia cooperate closely with the People's Public Security forces with regard to organization and guidance, have a high degree of consciousness, have appropriate operational plans, and know how to rely on the people, then the various kinds of enemies will have no territory or opportunities to carry out their sabotage activities. Due to the good fulfillment of that task, in addition to the consolidation of the base-level governmental administrations, the development of the revolutionary organization, and the gradual stabilization of living conditions, the security and order, and way of life, of the city have improved greatly. The very good security during Tet and during the recent National Assembly elections is lively proof of that.

Reporter: Please tell us about how the development of base-level units by the city's armed forces is progressing and how that task is related to the mission of maintaining security and order as well as the other missions.

Commander: You probably know that the people's armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City have made strong progress during the first 2 years of carrying out the major campaign, and that the city has been selected as one of the nation's exemplary localities. However, if we review the situation critically, we see that there are still many weaknesses, especially because the quality of the base-level units is not high. If training is to attain high effectiveness and if combat-readiness and aid for the front are to be good, they must be based on political quality, the discipline situation, and the leadership and commandability of the base-level units. This year we are concentrating our model-unit guidance in order to gain experience and create a good all-round transformation. From the regular units, we have selected the Gia Dinh Regiment as the model unit. We have also held conferences to seek solutions to problems of the Rung Sat Regiment, the 19-5 Regiment, and the other units. I, and the other managing comrades of the command organs, must directly supervise the isolation of "model" experiences and multiply them to create "universal" experiences. Each precinct and district must also select self-defense militia models which do a good job, in order to similarly universalize their experiences. The role of the commanders and the imposition of tight discipline are concerns which must receive the most investment, and we must invest in them continually. Many tasks are not carried out very satisfactorily. The regular and self-defense militia units which are not well led and which do not have tight discipline have a hard time completely fulfilling their missions, especially with regard to security and order. Examples of that may be seen everywhere.

Reporter: Please tell us more about the new features of the city's appeal for youths to enlist.

Commander: It may be said that this year that task for the city has more depth. The objective that has been set is that recruitment appeals must be assured in accordance with requirements, while at the same time having the support of the people and achieving military-civilian solidarity. To obtain that objective, the Municipal Party Committee, the People's Council, and our Command are determined to make public the obligations of every youth and family, and the specific standards and policies -- who will go first, who will go later, and who receive deferments -- so that the people in the neighborhoods, subwards, organs, and enterprises can examine them. We are also cooperating closely with the public security and commercial organs, so we are reviewing the rolls more carefully than in previous years. Investigators of the Command go to the source to investigate complaints, carry out a careful investigation, and deal with the problem immediately. A military organ cadre guilty of collusion was severely dealt with. This year will be the fifth year the city has fulfilled its military recruitment mission. We did a good job in the first cycle, and it is certain that we will go all-out to do a better job in the second cycle and fulfill the annual norm. Although there are still instances of negativism and deficiencies in that work, they have clearly declined. Something we must go all-out to accomplish in the coming period is to contribute to assuring that the troops who are recruited are of high quality. Of course, that is related to the quality of the task of greeting soldiers returning after having fulfilled their military obligations.

Reporter: That is something that is very new and increasingly greater task. Please tell us how the city will perform that task.

Commander: It's not that we've just begun to perform that task. But the most valuable thing is that the Municipal Party Committee, the People's Committee, and the sectors agreed unanimously with the recommendations of the command organ. In the precincts and districts, and in the city, there have been formed councils made up of representatives of the public security, commercial labor, war invalids and social welfare, and many other relevant sectors, to work with the military organs in assuring all rights of those being discharged. The entire city is determined to assure that all soldiers returning after fulfilling their duties have jobs. It may be said that this is a struggle that must be carried out in many segments and be carried out resolutely and thoroughly. During the first cycle the returning soldiers returning after fulfilling their duties have jobs. It may be said that this is a struggle that must be carried out in many segments and be carried out resolutely and thoroughly. During the first cycle the returning soldiers received rather good care from the municipal organs. As for the Command, we are overcoming many difficulties and promoting the establishment of economic zones of the municipal armed forces in Duyen Hai District (in the outskirts of the city) and at a number of other locations, to receive the families of those returning after fulfilling their military obligations and are going to such places to earn a living and develop them over a long period of time. The initial accomplishments have had a good effect on the families of those setting out to enlist, for they know that when they return to the locality their rights will be similarly assured.

The local military work in the city will become increasingly difficult and complicated. We would very much like to exchange and study the experiences of the cities and provinces throughout the nation.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY CADRES IN ARMED FORCES URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81  
pp 17-26

[Article by Le Tat Thang: "Build a Strong Corps of Party Cadres in the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] After the party line has been determined, the mission of building a corps of cadres with sufficient quality and ability to victoriously carry out that line plays a decisive role. A strong corps of cadres will not only assure the implementation of lines but will also contribute to developing the lines and enable them to be lively and rich in actuality and to become increasingly complete.

One of our party's successes is that it has been able to build a strong corps of cadre including a corps of cadres in the people's armed forces. They have been the party's hard-corps force in victoriously fulfilling the revolutionary lines and missions and the military lines and missions during the past several decades. If our people have never had such great nation-defending strength as that of today, never before has our party had such a powerful corps of cadres in the armed forces.

During the past several years, in view of the new, very demanding, and very urgent requirements of the enterprise of defending and building socialism, in addition to the new development of the armed forces our corps of cadres, always richly experienced in combat, has also undergone new maturation development with regard to structure, quantity, and quality.

With regard to such a corps of cadres, our armed forces have done a good job of fulfilling the great political missions assigned them by the party and state in the new revolutionary phase. Especially, during the spring of 1979 our armed forces, along with the people of the entire nation, won complete victory in two wars to defend the homeland -- along the southwestern and northern borders -- and struck a heavy blow against our new strategic enemies, the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys, and gloriously fulfilled both our sacred national mission and our noble international mission.

That corps of cadres is valuable capital with which our party and state can build our armed forces in the present and many years in the future, and is a legitimate source of pride for our armed forces and people. But it must be understood that in the



new developmental phase of the revolution, the corps of cadres has not kept up with the requirements of the mission of combat readiness and combat to defend the socialist homeland, of the international mission, of the economic development mission, and the mission of continuing to develop our army into a powerful revolutionary people's army that is increasingly professional and modern.

Those very difficult, vast, complicated, and varied missions require that we build a corps of party cadres in the armed forces that is numerically sufficient and has a rational organizational structure, good quality, good virtue, a stable political level, expert military skills, and good specialized and professional ability, who are capable of fulfilling their responsibilities and missions. Only thereby can the corps of cadres assure the victorious fulfillment of the party's political lines and missions, and military lines and missions, in the new revolutionary phase.

The requirement of building the party's corps of cadres in the armed forces during the new phase of the revolution is very demanding. Therefore, the specific mode and missions of the cadres during future years must be based on the political lines and missions and the military lines and missions of the party, the missions of the armed forces, and the actual situation of the corps of cadres. We must both persist in the basic, long-range direction of building a powerful corps of cadres in the people's armed forces which is sufficiently strong to defend the homeland and know how to apply it appropriately to the actual situation and missions. It profoundly manifests the revolutionary and scientific viewpoints in building the corps of cadres, and avoids arbitrariness and patch-work while also avoiding being impatient and mechanical.

At present our country is and for a long time to come will continue to be, in a situation of peace in which war may be started by the Beijing expansionists in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces. Although they have been heavily defeated, they are still not willing to abandon their basic plot of weakening, and then annexing, our country, Laos, and Kampuchea. While preparing for a war of aggression against our country, they are feverishly waging an all-round war of destruction against our country economically, politically, culturally, socially, etc.

In the sphere of production, a new factor, a new spirit, is becoming increasingly widespread, and is creating a premise for a new development of the national economy. But time will be needed to bring about a basic, long-range transformation of the situation. In the immediate future our country must strive arduously to overcome our difficulties regarding the economy and living conditions.

In view of that situation, the missions of our armed forces continue to be very difficult. They must be prepared to defeat the war of aggression of the Chinese aggressors, no matter what the scale, and, along with the public security forces and the people, smash their all-round war of destruction and maintain political security and social order, while also doing a good job of fulfilling their international and economic construction missions. At the same time, they must continue to promote the great undertaking of building the people's army along revolutionary, professional, modern lines, so that it can be worthy of being a sharp tool of violence of the proletarian dictatorship state and a solid pillar of the system of socialist master-ship.

All aspects of building the corps of cadres -- from elementary and supplementary training to deployment, utilization, etc. -- must above all be based on the requirements of those great, actual political missions.

The corps of cadres must be the "backbone of the great task of building the people's armed forces." The army cadres must have sufficient ability and quality, two aspects which are bound together and are manifested in the results of fulfilling missions. The army cadres must exemplify revolutionary heroism and the spirit of sacrificing for the homeland. They must firmly grasp the political and military lines of the party and the military science and art of people's war to defend the homeland, and they must be very close to the enlisted men and the masses and maintain a pure, simple way of life.

If that is to be accomplished, during the next few years it is necessary to take an important step: long-range planning to build the corps of party cadres in the people's armed forces so that they can be numerically sufficient, have a rational organizational structure, and have high quality. We must endeavor to train the corps of cadres and improve their quality in all regards, along basic, comprehensive, and deep-specialization lines.

At the same time, we must create an organizational structure for the corps of cadres that is increasingly uniform, complete, and balanced among the armed forces branches and combat arms, between the regular troops and the local troops, between the standing forces and the reserve forces, among the organs, schools, and units, and among the various kinds of cadres, including command cadres, political cadres, scientific-technical, specialized, and professional cadres, scientific theory and research cadres (both social sciences and natural sciences), instructors, etc. It is necessary to form a corps of high-level and mid-level managing cadres organized into many successive classes, in order to assure continuity, maintain and develop the combat experiences, and help and train one another. We must positively train ethnic minority cadres and stress the building of a corps of cadres to fulfill economic, capital construction, and national defense production cadres, and a corps of military specialists to fulfill international missions.

Care for building the corps of cadres must be comprehensive, regarding numbers, organizational structure, and quality, and no aspect can be regarded lightly. But we must pay all-out attention to improving the quality of the corps of cadres, for that is an urgent task at present and has a decisive long-range significance.

In improving the quality of the corps of cadres there are many tasks that must be carried out, the central of which is improving the quality of cadre training. Cadre training must be carried out along basic, long-range lines in order to build a corps of cadres for a professional, modern revolutionary people's army, and we must, on the basis of the actual situation of our corps of cadres, set specific objectives that must be attained in a certain period of time. Attention must be paid to political, military, specialized, cultural, and scientific-technical supplementation, assuring that most cadres can study in the institutes and schools; closely combine study in schools with on-the-job training, and making on-the-job training a regular practice. At the same time, we must stress efforts to correctly implement the regulations regarding seniority for cadres at the cadres at the various levels during future years.

In order to transform the above-mentioned directions, missions, and objectives into real results, one of the most important matters is that there must be correct action policies and measures.

1. We must continually perfect long-range plans regarding the building of the corps of cadres. That plan must be perfected at an early date, be appropriate to the new requirements of the new phase of the revolution, and promptly meet all demands of the developmental situation of the armed forces. That plan must include all aspects of the cadre work, including the elementary and advanced training, assignment, and utilization of the various kinds of cadres, especially the managing cadres of the sectors and echelons. We must avoid patch-work, incomplete ways of doing things, which leads to the work of the corps of cadres lacking balance and continuity, and causes the cadre work to become passive and encounter many difficulties in training, assignment, and utilization.

We must, on the basis of the over-all plan regarding the development of the armed forces, and of the over-all organizational structure and table of organization of the entire army, clearly determine the kinds of cadres that are needed, create standards for each type and echelon, calculate the cadre needs for each period of time, and determine measures for fulfilling those requirements. Furthermore, on the basis of fully understanding the party's policy toward selecting cadres and firmly grasping the standards of the cadre functions, we must correctly evaluate the existing cadres and the sources of supplementation of each echelon and select reserve cadres of the various types to be included in the plan and arranged in many successive groups in order to assure continuity and enable the cadre work to become increasingly professional. We must promptly perfect each step of the cadre plan and rapidly supplement the specific five-year and annual cadre plans.

2. Training the cadres and raising their levels. The development and combat missions of the people's armed forces in the enterprise of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland set new, very demanding requirements with regard to the ability and quality of each cadre.

Therefore, the task of training cadres must be carried out along basic, all-round, deeply specialized lines in order to raise their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level and their level of understanding of the lines and policies of the party and state; improve their working-class viewpoints and stands, their level of knowledge of military science and art, military science and technology, culture, and foreign languages; improve their ability to organize, command, and manage the troops; and raise the specialized professional level of each type of cadre at each echelon.

In order to fulfill that requirement we must concentrate on promoting in-school training, while positively providing on-the-job supplementary training, combined with steeling under actual combat, work, training, and production labor conditions. The number of cadres who must be trained according to plan is very great. The problem that is posed is to give higher priority to that task.

We must perfect the system of army schools along professional, modern lines. The system of party schools is very large and includes the institutes, officer-training schools, and military administration schools of the military regions and corps, the schools of the armed forces branches and the modern technical combat arms, the system of party schools, and the system of cultural schools and classes.



All of the schools play important roles in the elementary and advanced training of the various kinds of cadres, and they must carry out an educational reform so that they can be appropriate to each category of student. At present, it is necessary to stress providing supplementary training for and improving the quality of the instructors, for only if the instructors are skilled can the quality of elementary and supplementary training be high. At the same time, we must urgently complete and improve the curricula and textbooks in correct accordance with the military line and thought of the party in people's war to defend the homeland, build schools and classrooms, and increase teaching and study equipment. We must do a good job of student recruitment, assuring that the people who attend school are promising and are in correct accordance with the standards and training plans. We must not send unqualified cadres to study. But we must take appropriate steps so that people who are older and less educated, but who have combat experience, can study and become officers.

In addition to in-school training, continuous attention must be paid to on-the-job supplementary training for cadres, to instituting on-the-job training on a regular basis. Each cadre must regard study and self-improvement as a responsibility and obligation. Study is part of the party nature and must be strictly carried out. The fulfillment of the study mission must be regarded as the fulfillment of an assigned mission. We must tightly organize on-the-job study and oppose subjectivism and laziness toward study among cadres, while overcoming the haphazard organization of schools and classes, and the lack of effort to meet the conditions necessary for both teaching and study.

The cadres managing the units and organs must be exemplary in study and must manifest a strong sense of responsibility in organizing study for cadres and urging the cadres to engage in self-study.

3. Positively and actively uncover, select, and cultivate sources of cadres for training. The quality of the corps of cadres depends on two factors: training and the selection of people for training, i.e. the correct determination of sources for the recruitment of students to study in the schools and sources of supplementation for the corps of cadres of the sectors and echelons. In order to improve the quality of the corps of cadres and create a good basis for cadre training, we must actively and positively create sources of cadres for training. Nearly all of the cadres and men of our army -- which has more than 35 years of combat experience -- have been tested and steeled. That is a great potential and an extremely great advantage for selecting and training cadres. Therefore, we have a basis for selecting people who have combat experience, are young, and are promising, to enter the corps of cadres and serve as a long-range development source, thus assuring that decades later the great majority of cadres at the division level and higher will have combat experience. Comrades with insufficient educational levels must be further educated. Those who do not meet the stipulated requirements regarding grade and rank must be considered for promotion so that they can have an opportunity to improve their leadership and command ability. Units fulfilling combat and combat-readiness missions at the border on islands, and in neighboring countries must receive priority so that many promising people may be sent for cadre training. The selection of students for officer training schools, with regard to both military personnel and general school students, must be in accordance with regulations.

People to be trained as sector-leading scientific-technical cadres must be selected from among those who have actual work experience, truly have scientific-technical ability, and have good prospects for development. They must be supplemented comprehensively, with regard to science and technology, politically, and militarily.

4. There must be a plan for developing the existing corps of cadres. As regards the old cadres and the new cadres, our party's cadre policy is always to "combine the experience of older people with the enthusiasm of younger people, and exploit the good points of each type of cadre," and to "correctly combine the experienced cadres and the new cadres, the old cadres and the young cadres, in order to fulfill the immediate missions while assuring continuity in building the corps of cadres in order to meet the long-range requirements."\*

Therefore, in addition to training new cadres, we must do a good job of the advanced training, use, and development of the existing cadres. Experience shows that if conservatism creates many obstacles in the promotion of young cadres, the attitude of disregarding the strengths of the old cadres is no less harmful.

In order to develop the existing corps of cadres we must quickly bring an end to the situation of using cadres arbitrarily and not in accordance with the capabilities, strengths, and vocations of each type of cadre, which results in a cumbersome organization and low productivity. It is necessary to clearly determine the cadre missions, functions, and table of organization in each organ, unit, and school, and stipulate cadre standards for each specific sector, type, and position, in order to have a basis on which to correctly utilize the cadres and develop their abilities.

The corps of command cadres must be supplemented and steeled comprehensively, with regard to military and political matters, science and technology, the command and management of troops, and the management of weapons, equipment, and the other material-technical bases, thus assuring sufficient quality and ability to command the units assigned them. While implementing the system of a single commander, it is necessary to pay attention to supplementing, using rationally, and developing well the corps of political cadres. Those who are capable to development militarily, and whose ages and health are suitable, should be cultivated to become command cadres. The other components are assigned and utilized in order to perfect the system of political deputies and political organs. We must provide some cadres with supplemental training so that they can be assigned to units which still lack cadres or serve as cadres in charge of units specializing in economic construction.

With regard to the corps of scientific theory and research cadres (including both social science and natural science), we must pay attention to supplementing, using, and managing them, and assure that that corps of cadres is fully capable of fulfilling their mission of being the hard core in military science work and in military science and technology.

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\* Political Report and Report Recapitulating the Party Building Task at the Fourth Party Congress.

The corps of specialized cadres must be used and developed in the fields in which they were trained and in correct accordance with their capabilities and strengths. We must resolutely reassign cadres who are not being properly utilized. With regard to recently trained specialized technical cadres, it is necessary to assign them to the base level in order to assure that they have appropriate work. Only cadres who have actual combat and work experience, who truly have research capability, or who have been trained in research should be assigned to the research organs.

On the basis of cultivating and developing the corps of cadres, we must promote the training of new cadres and have plans to implement, step-by-step, positively, and stably, the regulations regarding the service time requirements of officers. We must fully implement the cadre systems and policies promulgated by the party and state, especially the policies regarding cadres who have been demobilized and reassigned, and cadres who retire or resign because of ill health.

5. Do a good job of organizing and training cadres of the units fulfilling economic construction missions. Economic construction is a very important mission of the armed forces. The missions assigned by the state in the economic development plans are very great. Therefore, the responsibility of the echelons, sectors, and cadres in the army is to fulfill those missions with the greatest possible effectiveness.

We must do a good job of the ideological, organizational, and policy tasks regarding the cadres fulfilling economic construction missions, assign sufficient command, leadership, and management cadres, and assure that the units doing economic work fulfill their missions. Cadres with combat experience who have undergone basic training, are healthy, and are of suitable age, and scientific-technical cadres who specialize in weapons and military equipment, should be assigned to combat units.

At present, there must be close cooperation between the army and the economic sectors, in order to have the necessary number of cadres. The basic training of cadres doing economic work must be carried out in state schools. The units doing economic work should only organize short-term training and supplementary education classes to provide cadres with the necessary knowledge of economic management and specialized technical subjects.

6. Endeavor to build up the reserve officer corps, be prepared to meet the needs of cadres under all wartime circumstances. The reserve officer corps is the hard-corps element of the powerful reserve forces of people's war to defend the homeland. In order to have a reserve officers corps with large numbers and high quality, which can meet the mobilization requirements under all wartime circumstances, we must organize the training, registration, and management of all four categories: discharged noncommissioned officers, officers who are too old to serve on active duty and have been transferred to a reserve status, students who have graduated from colleges and advanced schools, and cadres of state sectors with skills appropriate to the army. That is a task which demands that there be tight rules and a very high level of organization.



During the next few years we must concentrate on doing a good job of recruiting and training reserve officers from among noncommissioned officers who have completed active service, especially those who have combat experience; continue to train as reserve officers students who are college graduates and have skills appropriate to the army's development and combat requirements; and tightly manage the officers who are too old to serve on active duty but are qualified for transfer to reserve status.

In the reserve officer work, we must pay all-out attention to organization and quality. We must go all-out to avoid formalism, cumbersome organization, and long training periods, but during mobilization not having sufficient numbers, or experiencing difficulty in assigning and using personnel because of low quality.

7. Strengthen the centralized, unified leadership of the party committees with regard to carrying out the responsibility of the commander in the cadre task. The cadre task is an aspect of foremost importance of the organization task, and is a matter of decisive importance with regard to the over-all revolutionary undertaking." \* Therefore, "The party must firmly grasp the cadre task and always tie in leadership of the fulfillment of political missions with leadership of the cadre task. The party must establish the lines, mottoes, and major policies regarding the cadre task and oversee their implementation. In the party leadership task, the party committee echelons must continually discuss and guide the education, training, assignment, and utilization of cadres." \*\*

In our army, the party's leadership role with regard to the cadre task is manifested in the principle that the party committee leads the collective and the commander organizes the implementation of the cadre task. The standing committee of the party committee determines the policies and plans of the cadre task with regard to the assignment, promotion, and use of cadres according to the authority delegated to it. The commander directly controls and organizes the implementation of the cadre task, manages and observes cadres, and takes the initiative in recommending policies and plans regarding the organization, promotion, and appointment of cadres so that the party committee as a whole can discuss them and make decisions. The commander must directly guide the cadre organ and guide the sectors and units in carrying out the cadre task. The deputy commander in charge of political matters is responsible for helping the commander organize the implementation of the plan to develop the corps of cadres.

The task of managing the various types of cadres at the various echelons must be centralized. The cadre organ must cooperate closely with the responsible sectors in training, using, and managing cadres, and must continually solicit the opinions of those sectors. In turn, the sectors must take the initiative in making recommendations to the commanders and the cadre organs regarding the development of the sector's corps of cadres.

The cadre task in each unit must also pay attention to developing the collective mastership right of the masses. The cadre organ must help the party committee and

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\* Resolution No 225 of the Political Bureau.

\*\* Resolution No 225 of the Political Bureau.

commander solicit the opinions of the cadres and men in selecting and managing cadres, and in finding appropriate forms for collecting the opinions of cadres, party members, and the masses regarding the cadre task.

8. Improve cadre management and strictly implement the systems and policies regarding cadres.

Only with good management can there be a good basis for training and using cadres. In some cases, appointments and promotions are incorrect because management has not been tight. In order to create a new transformation in cadre management, the cadre management task must be rectified along the lines of professionalism, centralization, and unity, in order to assure the good implementation of the party's organizational lines, stands, policies, and principles. We must pay attention to improving the management of cadre dossiers and evaluation and to organizing a system accurate and prompt information from top to bottom in order to assure close monitoring of cadre development. We must advance to perfecting the management of cadres by modern facilities, and assure the management of both active duty officers and reserve officers.

The cadre policy has many aspects: selection, elementary training, deployment, utilization, solidarity, the care and maintenance of cadres with regard to morale, material lives, etc. All of those aspects are important and they are closely related to one another. The most important are training, utilization, solidarity, and cadre maintenance. At the same time, we must pay all-out attention to caring for the living conditions of the cadres, as permitted by our country's economic capabilities, and pay adequate attention to cadres on distant battlefields, retired cadres, and rear-area cadres. In this regard, we must be just, rational, and unified, and the problem must receive attention from top to bottom. All echelons and sectors must truly begin to resolve that matter in a practical manner, not relying on the upper echelon or turning the task over to the lower echelon. In the immediate future, we must strictly implement the cadre policies and systems promulgated by the state and army. That is a requirement that all echelons must be concerned with and do a good job of fulfilling.

In the new situation of our country's revolution, the mission of strengthening national defense of all the people and building powerful people's armed forces capable of victoriously waging people's war to defend the homeland is posing new, very demanding requirements. In order to fulfill those missions, it is essential that we have a truly strong corps of party cadres in the armed forces. If that is to be accomplished, we must do a good job of carrying out the cadre task, and in order to do a good job of carrying out the cadre task there must be people who do a good job of carrying out the cadre task. The cadre task and the cadre management task in the armed forces must undergo a new, all-round transformation with regard to organization, personnel, and working methods.

The responsibilities and missions of the cadre organs at the various echelons must be clearly determined. The structure must be changed part by part in order to meet the new requirements. We must select people who have sufficient ability and quality to be a party cadre in the army, who have the necessary knowledge and ability regarding the cadre work, who firmly grasp the party's cadre line, stands, and policies, who firmly grasp the varied, complicated missions of the army in the new phase

of the revolution, and who have actual experience in the unit, especially those who have combat experience and have attended schools. We must enable people who do cadre work to clearly realize their responsibility and honor, and endeavor to forge a working class outlook and revolutionary, scientific working methods. The commanders and those doing cadre work must truly be models with regard to loyalty, impartiality, devotion, love, and righteousness, and resolutely oppose impartiality, individual sentiment, etc., which are feudal, petty bourgeois viewpoints, in the cadre work.

We must improve our management of cadres, build scientific working methods, and overcome bureaucratic, manual, patch-work managerial and administrative methods. The commanders and the organs doing cadre work must increase their contacts with cadres and regularly meet with them in order to understand their thoughts and aspirations, and must help the cadres develop their good points and overcome their deficiencies. They must remain close to the cadres and observe them in actual work, study, and combat, as well as in their relationships with the party, the people, their comrades, and the upper and lower echelons. They must also observe and understand cadres when the cadres must come to grips with the enemy under all circumstances. They must go all-out in loving and caring for the cadres. Especially, when considering the disciplining of cadres, those comrades must be provided the opportunity of presenting their case to the organization. Their opinions must be considered without prejudice, and when they stumble ways must be found to help them get up, correct their mistakes, and progress.

If we do a good job of all the above, we will certainly create solid confidence for those doing cadre work, and motivate everyone to continue to strongly develop their intelligence and talent, in order to fulfill all missions assigned by the upper echelon and contribute positively to building the corps of cadres, so that it can be appropriate to the political and military lines of the party in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland, and be worthy of being the hard-core force of the powerful people's armed forces, of our country's professional, modern people's army in the new phase.

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CSO: 4209/477

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### CONTROLS TO MAINTAIN PARTY DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "Party Edification - Controls to Maintain Party Discipline"]

[Text] The firm maintenance of control patterns serves the important purpose of guaranteeing that the general line, policies and operational principles of the Party and the socialist system of law be strictly implemented. In so doing we contribute to maintaining Party discipline; to helping the cadres and Party members promote their good points and overcome their shortcomings, but the essential thing is to actively prevent and limit to the utmost the errors and shortcomings that may rise at any moment.

Our control work has been strengthened and become more experienced, especially after the Party membership card issuing phases and the struggles against negative expressions. Through these movements there have been discovered many good examples on the implementation of the general line and policies of the Party, just as there have been discovered the errors and shortcomings of various echelons, sectors, cadres and Party members. The control work has helped the various committee echelons to assess even more clearly the strengths and weaknesses of the ranks of cadres under their management. This is the very basis for doing the ideological and organizational work in a correct and effective manner. The treatment of a number of cases and actions has served to play up the principles and discipline of the Party and the revolutionary quality of cadres and Party members.

Nonetheless, many widespread and prolonged negative expressions in the Party and in the state organs have not been well overcome. Many localities have not seriously implemented the directives and resolutions of the Party; there is internal disunity; the social vices like corruption, working through connections, bribery and mass oppression are still serious.

These expressions of Party discipline violation have many causes, first of all because the training and upgrading of the quality of the Party members in the new situation have not been given enough attention. Many Party committee echelons have not maintained firmly the pattern of control so as to grasp the situation of discipline maintenance at the bases, to actively prevent and discover in time the negative expressions. The organs of control have not assisted the committee echelons to do well the job of ideological management, the assignments and activities of the Party members. In many localities the control work is still passively carried out, it is done after the fact, and when there occur a violation of dis-



cipline it is usually not brought to light in time so as to quickly arrive at an appropriate and definite conclusion and clearly deal with the matter. When discipline is lax in the case of Party members holding responsible positions it negatively affects the general situation of discipline in the Party.

The task of Party edification at the present time requires that we strengthen the control of the political quality and of the organizational and disciplinary awareness of the Party members in the implementation of the general line and policies of the Party, of state laws, that we struggle against the arbitrary tendencies and actions that make light of the Party principles and state laws, that are self-willed and dictatorial, and against retrogressive and degenerate expressions such as taking advantage of one's position to extort money or seek profit. The control work has to answer the requirement of pushing towards the completion of the ideological task and at the same time to insure "justice, judiciousness, accuracy and timeliness." In the immediate future we should contribute towards improving our cadre ranks, help overcome the weaknesses found in the Party basic units, control the work of Party membership card issuance, and serve well the Party chapter congresses at every echelon and the coming Fifth National Party Congress. The control work has to become a regular pattern at each and every base unit and implemented by each unit on its own. At the same time we must organize discrete and focused control phases. And though the control may be carried out on a regular basis, on a periodical or on a random basis, all committee echelons must directly guide the process in a comprehensive and in-depth manner.

The personnel that assist the various committee echelons to carry out the actual control work must be made up of loyal cadres dedicated to the public interest, who firmly grasp the principles involved, who understand the law but also have feelings, who know how to rely on the masses in order to investigate and clear up issues, but who also must carefully analyze and judge of things and are responsible for their own conclusions. The Party's control work in which strict and fair discipline is ensured consists in not covering up for those in the wrong but also in not letting any cadre or Party member be run after and pronounced guilty without firm evidence of wrongdoing.

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CSO: 4209/450

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'UNQUALIFIED' PARTY MEMBERS PURGED FROM PARTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "Ben Tre, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam - Danang--Unqualified Party Members Purged From Party"]

[Text] Before issuing the Party membership cards, many base organizations have made it a point to expel unqualified members from the Party. Through the last membership card issuance phases, the municipalities and provinces have expelled from the Party 1.6 percent of the total number of Party members. These include those who do not garner enough political criteria, who have regressed or degenerated, or lost their will to struggle, etc. The Ben Tre Party chapter has expelled 3 percent of the total number of Party members, Thanh Hoa has purged around 3 percent, and Quang Nam - Danang 2.4 percent, etc. Ever since the implementation of Circular No 22 and Directive No 72 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, the various echelons have purged from the Party 4.36 percent of the total membership. The number of members expelled from the Party in the later phases of issuance of regular Party membership cards is proportionately higher than in the earlier phases.

In each phase the various Party chapters and cells refrain from handing over the cards to those who have shown shortcomings or still do not garner all the criteria for membership. Many comrades thereafter have taken care to correct their shortcomings and therefore have received their membership cards. But in the case of those who do not improve on their shortcomings and who fail to progress even after a lapse of time, we must resolutely expel them. In many Party chapters and cells there are members who, after having received their membership cards, have shown to have serious shortcomings; these too must be purged from the Party.

From now until the end of 1981 there are still two more phases of issuance of Party membership cards. These are also the last two phases of the movement this time. The number of Party members that remains to be issued membership cards in these last two phases is still quite sizeable, representing 34 percent of the total membership. The base units which are up for receiving their membership cards are for the most part weak ones, and the number of unqualified Party members will be proportionately greater. For that reason, the various echelons are working urgently and determinedly to purge those unqualified to be Party members from the Party. The Hanoi City Committee, the Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh provincial committees are rechecking those base units which have not received their Party membership cards, they are sorting out the various categories of members so as to have plans for



retraining and reeducating some, thus creating the conditions for them to garner enough criteria for receiving their membership cards while at the same time resolutely expelling from the Party those unfit for Party membership.

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CSO: 4209/450

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### OVER 70 PERCENT OF VCP MEMBERS ISSUED PARTY CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "70 Percent of Total Party Membership Receive Their Party Cards--Unfit Members Purged"]

[Text] The Party card issuance phase of 19 May 1981 has been concluded. From Phase 1 (3 February 1980) up to this Phase 6, in the whole Party 70 percent of the total membership have received their cards.

Before issuing the cards in this 19 May 1981 phase, over 40 provinces and cities have organized preliminary conferences recapitulating the earlier phases so as to draw from them the experiences needed to guarantee the quality of the Party card issuance work.

Many of the Party card issuing cells and chapters of this phase are base units exhibiting some weaknesses, which therefore have met with difficulties in regard to leading the implementation of the political tasks. For this reason the improvement and consolidation of these base units have been attended to in a thorough and urgent manner by the various provincial and district echelons. The district and precinct committees have sent action teams down to these unit localities to help them boost up production, task implementation, and Party building. Only after that are the Party cards issued to the members.

After this strengthening process, the weak bases have shown many clear improvements. Nonetheless, the number of Party members unfit for receiving their cards still remains higher than that of the other phases. In some Party chapters the proportion of Party members still not having their membership cards comes to around 30 percent. Many Party base organizations resolutely expel retrogressive and degenerate members from the Party. Generally speaking, in this last Party card issuance phase (19 May 1981) the members of various echelons purged from the Party came to 2.7 percent as compared to the total membership considered for Party card issuance this time. A number of Party members unfit for receiving Party cards in the last few phases, who still do not overcome their shortcomings, have also been purged in the last 19 May Party card issuance phase.

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CSO: 4209/450

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED POLITICAL BUREAU RESOLUTION 228, DOCUMENTS RELEASED

### Resolution 228-NQ/TW

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978 pp 8-15

[Selected items from book "Protecting Socialist Property," published by Phap Ly Publishing House, 10,000 copies printed, printing completed in February 1979--for a translation of the introduction and table of contents of this book see JPRS 78681, VIETNAM REPORT No 2295, 5 Aug 81, pp 37-41]

[Text] Political Bureau Resolution Number 228-NQ/TW Dated 12 January 1974 on the Struggle To Combat the Theft of Socialist Property, Combat Illegal Ways of Earning a Living, Improve the Management of Labor and Market Management, Maintain Order and Security and Serve the Life of the People Well

Over the past several years, even though the North has experienced a very fierce war of destruction and very serious natural disasters, production and socialist production relations have been maintained, the circulation of supplies and goods on the organized market has been broadened, order and security have been maintained and the lives of the people have basically been stable.

At present, however, there are certain negative phenomena that are having an adverse impact upon many areas of the economy and society, most notably the many different forms of theft of socialist property and the widespread practice of earning a living illegally within the enterprises and agencies of the state, at the various types of cooperatives and in society. The party and state have issued numerous directives and resolutions and promulgated numerous laws but, because they have not been fully implemented, this situation still has not been resolved. The agencies of the state on the various levels have not fulfilled their functions. The various party committee echelons have not been providing close, determined leadership. The management of labor, supplies, goods and capital from the central level to the basic level is very haphazard and marked by many loopholes. The socialist system of law is not being scrupulously implemented. Many policies, regulations and laws that have been promulgated are not being correctly implemented and, in some cases, are even being seriously violated. Unsuitable regulations have not been revised or amended.

The Political Bureau sees the need to resolutely, urgently and effectively stop the negative phenomena mentioned above. This is a vital and pressing effort of the



dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle between the socialist way of life and the capitalist way of life to improve the management of the state and the management of society. This struggle must be waged well to insure the successful performance of present and upcoming tasks.

It is necessary to scrupulously implement the various directives and resolutions of the party and the laws and regulations of the state (especially the law on the punishments for the various types of crimes against socialist property, the law on the punishments for the various types of crimes against the private property of the citizen and the law on protecting the forests) by means of organizing forces to struggle against and eradicate the theft of socialist property and illegal ways of earning a living and strengthen the management of labor, the management of grain, supplies and goods and market management and maintaining order and security in coordination with implementing the state plan and the performance of routine, daily work; on this basis, we must launch a truly strong productive labor movement within the enterprises, worksites, farms and agencies of the state, army units and cooperatives.

#### The Requirements Between Now and the End of 1974

1. Protecting socialist property and determinedly combating and eradicating the theft of this property.

Determined steps must be taken to protect socialist property in all sectors and on all levels, from within the enterprises, worksites, farms and agencies of the state to the cooperatives, throughout the army and among all the people. Wherever there is property of the state, effective measures must be taken to manage and protect it.

Efforts must be concentrated on providing guidance that will insure the thorough management and protection of the property of the state in all sectors that have much property (such as the supply, commerce, grain, communications-transportation, building, industrial, artisan and handicraft cooperative and other sectors) and at important places.

2. Tightly organizing and managing social labor, taking determined steps to combat and eradicate illegal livelihoods of every form and insuring that everyone works, everyone has a legitimate livelihood.

There are very many jobs that must be performed at this time: improving the farmland water conservancy systems, mining coal, harvesting timber, making building materials, establishing new economic zones in the midlands and mountains, etc. There are some types of jobs that do not require many supplies or raw materials (cargo handling, cutting stone, collecting discarded products within state-operated enterprises and among the people and so forth); however, although we have a large population, the failure to organize labor well or arrange jobs in an organized manner has resulted in the establishment of jobs that are unnecessary, very low productivity and the failure to express the principle of distribution in accordance with labor. For this reason, it is necessary, on the basis of redetermining what each person does to earn a living, to

place each person in a legitimate job and, on this basis, to reorganize and tightly manage the social labor force. This is the prerequisite to eradicating social ills.

### 3. Tightly managing grain and implementing the policy on abolishing the free grain market.

Grain is a strategic material that must be tightly managed and consumed in a very frugal manner. We must put an end to the practice of falsely declaring the number of persons in residence in order to receive additional grain from the state. Through the supplying of grain, we must tightly manage social labor in accordance with the principle "those who do much work, receive much; those who do little work, receive little; and those who are able to work but do not, receive nothing." There must be very tight management of the sources of goods at the various types of production cooperatives that are supplied grain by the state.

In addition to the grain that is distributed within agricultural cooperatives in accordance with general policy, the state must unify the management, purchasing and distribution of grain and abolish the free grain market, both in the cities and the countryside. The Council of Ministers must quickly study the situation and gradually adopt plans and measures to provide the guidance needed to insure that this policy is implemented in a thorough and effective manner. In the immediate future, it is necessary to forbid private individuals to do business in paddy, rice, corn and wheat flour. In the cities, in the industrial complexes and along communication routes, the state must employ many different measures in order to organize the processing of products from grain and open food stands to serve breakfast to the people and serve food to travellers; at the same time, strict management and control regulations and measures must be enacted in order to avoid waste and prevent every possible abuse of this policy.

### 4. Strengthening the circulation-distribution network and improving the management of the free market.

In conjunction with expanding and strengthening the socialist market, urgent steps must be taken to reorganize and rearrange the free market in a reasonable manner. In coordination with combating the theft of state property, we must tightly manage the various types of supplies, grain and consumer goods (including stamps, coupons, tickets and lottery tickets) that are exclusively managed, purchased and distributed by the state: a plan must be adopted for shifting persons who do not have business licenses to production, to legitimate livelihoods in conjunction with strengthening the network of state-operated commerce and the marketing cooperatives. We must be determined to effectively stop the activities of speculators and illegal merchants and businessmen. We must prohibit the sale on the free market of materials and goods that belong exclusively to the state. The responsible agencies must be determined to confiscate these items and return them to the state; they must actively look for and punish persons who steal such goods or obtain them through conspiracy.

As regards cooperatives and private individuals that do have business licenses, the state must reinvestigate them and tightly manage their purchases and sales in exact accordance with the policies and laws of the state.

5. Strengthening the socialist system of law, improving the management of order and security and insuring that society is managed well.

While performing the above mentioned jobs well, we must, at the same time, take steps to gain everyone's participation in wholesome social activities, establish the socialist style of life, mold the socialist man and maintain order and security better; we must be determined to combat and appropriately deal with activities that do not submit to state management and that violate the policies, regulations and laws of the state. Efforts must first be focused upon guiding, inspecting and supervising the protection of the socialist economy at the enterprises, farms, worksites and agencies of the state and maintaining social order and security. We must find and harshly punish hoodlums, thieves, speculators, professional smugglers and persons who receive and market stolen goods. Criminals who, upon release from prison at the end of their terms, refuse to take a legitimate job must be forced to work and prohibited from residing in the cities and industrial complexes.

We must closely coordinate the public security forces, police forces, military police forces, militia and self-defense forces, Red Flag youth forces and so forth to maintain public order in the municipalities, cities and towns. We must immediately put an end to theft, muggings, fraud, the harassment of others and the creation of disturbances at public places.

The above mentioned jobs are closely interrelated and must be performed in a well coordinated and strong manner in order to achieve stable results. For this reason, we must simultaneously take the following steps:

--Clearly define the responsibilities of the Council of Ministers, the heads of the central sectors and the heads of the various levels of government down to the basic level as regards protecting socialist property, managing grain and managing labor within the enterprises and agencies of the state, within cooperatives and in society; give attention to broadening the network that supports production and everyday life and to organizing and providing jobs for everyone;

--Take coordinated legal, administrative, economic, organizational, propaganda, educational and other measures and, in particular, appropriately improve the accounting and control work of the state; coordinate control work of the state with supervision by the people; coordinate grain management and other necessary measures in order to place everyone in a legitimate job and manage the way each person earns his living...; define the obligations of the various types of cooperatives to the state; and harshly and promptly deal with persons and organizations that violate the law;

--Establish specific regulations or amend existing regulations, policies and laws with a view toward tightly managing socialist property, labor, the market, social order and so forth; in the process of implementation, research must be conducted in order to adjust the organizational structure and improve the operations of the economic management agencies.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for guiding the various sectors and the various levels of government in implementing this resolution in a practical, continuous and



stable manner from within the enterprises, worksites, farms and agencies of the state, cooperatives and army units to the people and launching a widespread movement of the masses to resolutely denounce theft, misappropriation and illegal methods of earning a living of every type and voluntarily work together to protect socialist property, actively support and implement the measures of the state and support persons who earn their living legitimately. There must be tight organization and guidance and we must work in a comprehensive fashion but must firmly adhere to the elements of key importance; reviews and preliminary summaries must be conducted once every 6 months and a general summary must be conducted once a year with a report on results submitted to the Party Central Committee and government.

The various party groups in the sectors and the various party committee echelons must closely lead cadres, party members, manual workers and the people in implementing this resolution well.

Party members must set good examples in complying with this resolution and all violations must be harshly dealt with in accordance with the Code of Discipline of the party and the law. Each chapter of the party must manage its members well and lead the masses of its unit or agency in fulfilling the task of protecting socialist property, correctly implementing the regulations on the management of labor, supplies, finances, technology, etc.

The various departments of the party must, on the basis of their function, observe implementation and make practical contributions to the implementation of this resolution.

The party groups of the public security, court and control sectors must coordinate more closely to insure the implementation of the laws of the state and the effective implementation of the resolution of the Political Bureau.

The Trade Union, Youth Union and Women's Union must actively work with the government to teach, mobilize and inspect their members and make their own positive contributions to the implementation of this resolution.

Hanoi, 12 January 1974  
On Behalf of the Political Bureau  
signed: Le Duan

Directive 205-CT/Tw

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 16-19

[Text] Party Secretariat Directive Number 205-CT/TW Dated 13 October 1973 on Intensifying the Struggle Against the Theft of Materials and Goods of the State and Maintaining Order and Security in the Municipalities and Cities

The situation surrounding security in society is developing in a complex manner and, in some areas, especially in Hanoi, and a number of other municipalities, it is a serious situation. The Party Central Committee and government have issued many

resolutions and directives concerning this matter but, due to the lack of close guidance and to numerous shortcomings in the organization of implementation, the situation has yet to undergo a fundamental change. The management of materials and commodities of the state and the maintenance of order at public places are very poor and are causing harm to the property of the state, posing an obstacle to the normal activities of city dwellers and exerting an adverse political influence.

The two problems mentioned above are pressing problems, the basic causes of which lie in economic management and social management that are not tight and the very haphazard compliance with management rules and regulations. Even more serious is the fact that a number of cadres, party members, civil servants and manual workers, taking advantage of this situation, look for every possible way to get around the law and conspire with decadent elements, thieves, dishonest merchants and speculators in society to steal and market property of the state. The various levels of government have not fulfilled their dictatorship function and the organizations of the party and mass organizations have not actively struggled against these negative, decadent phenomena; the attitude of soft-heartedness, of saving face is very mistaken and harmful. We must resolutely struggle to limit, in a short period of time and to the lowest possible level, and stop the theft of materials and goods of the state and maintain normal order at public places. A number of important and practical jobs must be performed on an urgent basis in order to meet this requirement.

1. The effort to combat the theft of materials and goods of the state must be resolutely carried out from within agencies and enterprises to society. As regards production and business installations, management agencies must clearly define the responsibility of each person, beginning with the primary person in charge within each agency and unit as regards protecting socialist property and complying with the management regulations and rules of the state. The various organizations of the party and the mass organizations on the basic level, especially the Youth Union and the Trade Union, must make the task of protecting the supplies and goods within their units the subject matter in their routine effort to teach the sense of protecting public property; they must also reorganize their protection of public property, criticize expressions of irresponsibility and promptly expose and stop acts against public property. We must strengthen the specialized security forces and means at installations that have materials and goods; these forces must be managed and their activities must be guided by the agency in charge of the economic unit and they must receive professional guidance from the public security sector. As regards important installations, the public security sector must immediately assign cadres and soldiers to them to perform this task.

2. We must coordinate the management of materials and goods at installations with market management and harshly punish persons who steal, market or receive materials and goods stolen from the state as well as cadres in charge who allow materials and goods in their unit to become lost; this punishment must take the form of administrative disciplinary action, party disciplinary action and prosecution under state law together with compulsory payment of damages.

3. We must organize the management and education of children who are not of work age but have left school and provide jobs for youths of work age who are unemployed. We

must inspect the licenses and tightly manage the organizations and individuals engaged in free production and business.

We must find and harshly punish professional hoodlums, thieves, persons who market stolen property, speculators, persons who hide stolen property, criminals released from prison who commit another crime and, in particular, the dangerous ringleaders of these persons. Criminals who, upon their release from prison, refuse to take the job provided for them must be forced to work at worksites and state farms in accordance with the regulations of the state.

4. We must immediately reorganize and put on a regular basis every activity designed to maintain public order at railroad stations, piers, bus terminals, large markets and stores, theaters, movie houses, parks, etc. It is necessary to promulgate and widely disseminate statutes, regulations and rules governing order at public places and to mobilize the people to effectively and permanently participate in this effort in coordination with organizing specialized security forces at public places. We must organize and establish a unified command of specialized patrol forces consisting of police, public security, military police, militia, self-defense, youth and Red Flag youth forces and make good use of these forces to rapidly handle complex situations; we must harshly and promptly deal with those who commit the acts of stealing, mugging, fraud, harassing others and disrupting order at public places. The government must, at an early date, supply additional forces and means to the public security sector, beginning in Hanoi and Haiphong.

5. Intensifying the struggle against the theft of materials and goods of the state and maintaining order and security in the municipalities and cities are pressing, important jobs that must be under continuous leadership and guidance and for which we must launch a movement of the masses in agencies and enterprises and in society against the theft of materials and goods belonging to the state, against acts that disrupt order at public places and mobilize the masses to maintain order and security and build the new lifestyle. Periodically, we must gain experience in each job; we must constantly take the offensive and bring about a marked change for the better during each specific period of time.

The investigation, control, prosecution and trial agencies must coordinate well with one another and establish good working cooperation so that they have the strength to competently assist the mass movement, assist in administrative management and economic management and correctly, rapidly and fairly deal with violations of the law while promptly and appropriately suppressing criminals.

The various levels, sectors and mass organizations, primarily the city party committees and the various party groups directly related to the work mentioned above, must adopt specific plans for implementation in accordance with their function and responsibilities... Each month, the party committee echelons, party groups and components in charge must report to the Secretariat on the situation surrounding and the results achieved from the implementation of the major work programs presented above.

Hanoi, 13 October 1973  
On Behalf of the Secretariat  
signed: Le Duc Tho



## Directive 20-CT/TW

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 20-25

[Text] Secretariat Directive Number 20-CT/TW Dated 24 September 1977 on Continuing the Implementation of Political Bureau Resolution 228-NQ/TW

In January 1974, the Political Bureau issued resolution 228, which advocated launching a movement of the masses to struggle against negative phenomena in economic and social life while intensifying the various measures employed in economic management and social management. This resolution was disseminated to the services, sectors and various levels, which implemented it rather widely in the North and achieved a number of initial results. The limiting aspect deserving of attention is that the implementation of the resolution has not led to marked progress in economic management and the management of society; violations of the law involving cadres who hold official positions have not been thoroughly prosecuted, thereby affecting the efforts to maintain and develop the mass movement. Since the South was liberated, many new and more urgent jobs have arisen and the guidance of the implementation of resolution 228 has been lax. Several results achieved during the initial period of the implementation of resolution 228 in the North have not been developed upon. At present, in both the South and the North, the theft of state property, bribery, illegal ways of earning a living and other negative phenomena within the agencies of the state and in society are increasing and are, in some areas, serious. The management and distribution of materials and goods are still marked by many loopholes, regulations are still not being scrupulously implemented and regulations that are no longer suitable have still not been revised. Continuing to implement resolution 228 and broadening its implementation to the entire country are pressing requirements; this will involve a struggle among the people to improve economic management and the management of society and build the system of socialist collective ownership; at the same time, it will involve a sharp struggle between our people and the saboteurs of socialism, hoodlums and gangsters.

Simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, improving economic management and the management of society and combating the negative phenomena in economic life and social life are an important part of the effort to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must have the following results as our objective: increasingly stable economic management and social management, a wholesome life in the cities and the countryside, the strengthening of the party organization, the government and the mass organizations and the true exercise of ownership by the laboring people with the laboring people being close to the party and having confidence in the leadership of the party.

In order to stop the decadent phenomena that are developing and bring about a change of political significance within society, it is necessary to conduct a phase of concerted guidance between now and the end of 1978 in which we mobilize and organize the masses to implement resolution 228, considering this to be a part of the movement to work, produce and practice frugality in socialist construction.

1. This phase of concerted guidance must be designed to meet the five requirements set forth in resolution 228. The South, which is embarking on socialist transformation

and socialist construction, must apply this resolution in a suitable manner that insures the correct implementation of the line set forth by the Party Congress of building a large, strong state-operated economy that rapidly assumes the dominant position in production, circulation and distribution. In conjunction with transforming production relations, it is necessary to efficiently reorganize production forces on a sector-wide basis and within each locality, improve management and provide additional equipment in order to expand production.

2. It is necessary to launch a widespread mass movement to expose loopholes in management from the central to the basic levels and find ways to reorganize and improve management with a view toward achieving higher work efficiency; at the same time, we must avoid loopholes, combat the theft of state property and combat illegal actions. We must effectively protect those persons who expose and denounce persons who engage in wrongdoing and expose and denounce illegal actions; we must praise persons who perform this service and harshly punish those who try to bribe or retaliate against persons who denounce them.

The main guidelines in reorganizing and improving management are to put accounting and control work on a regular, effective basis within the economy, establish work regulations, revise rules and regulations that are no longer suitable, clearly define the responsibility of each organization and each person, implement control by the upper level and the collective and reduce procedures and paperwork to a reasonable level instead of creating additional procedures and paperwork that cause work to proceed slowly and pose a bother to the people. At each installation, we must take organizational steps to uphold and implement the right of collective ownership of the working people, widely disseminate regulations and rules and mobilize the masses to implement them and supervise their implementation.

We must persevere in mobilizing the masses in order to expose and correct loopholes; at the same time, importance must be attached to guiding the specialized organizations in researching, uncovering and stopping theft and bribery and uncovering important violations of the law with all the necessary evidence so that these violations can be thoroughly prosecuted. Cases involving incorrect prosecution must be rectified; in cases in which a person is unjustly punished, the sentence of the person who was unjustly punished must be expunged and his honor and citizenship rights must be restored. Within each locality, it is necessary to prosecute a number of typical cases in a strict and fair manner with a view toward upholding the discipline of the party and the discipline of the state and having a significant educational impact. There must be good coordination between the economic-financial agencies and the organization, control, public security, inspection and court agencies as well as the mass organizations in order to verify charges, reach conclusions and prosecute cases in a timely fashion. Efforts must be focused on important cases and incidents, on current cases and incidents; trivial cases should be avoided. We must guard against and resolutely prosecute saboteurs taking advantage of the situation to create disruptions and sow internal divisions, to provoke and deceive the masses, to falsely accuse and isolate good persons.

3. While guiding the effort to reorganize and improve management within the agencies and enterprises of the state and struggling against theft and bribery, we must, on the outside, guide the effort to improve the management of society and struggle against

speculators, smugglers and persons hiding stolen property while resolutely suppressing hoodlums. In the cities, especially Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Haiphong, we must systematically send dangerous counter-revolutionary elements and professional or obstinate hoodlums for transformation far from the city. The Minister of Interior must guide the localities in organizing the correct implementation of this policy and achieving stable results. As regards persons who are able to work but are lazy, sit and do nothing or work in illegal occupations, we must send them to worksites, force them to work and tightly manage them.

4. The scope of implementation of resolution 228 encompasses all sectors and localities. Each sector and locality must determine the key points upon which it must focus its guidance in order to achieve results. The Central Committee and the government will observe, provide assistance and provide guidance within four key sectors, communications-transportation, home trade, supply and banking, and in three key areas, Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. The Central Military Party Committee must determine the key areas within the army and adopt a plan for closely guiding them.

The information and propaganda agencies and the mass organizations must adopt plans for intensifying the education of cadres, troops and the people, setting examples of good persons and good work and criticising things that are bad; guide artistic works in order to support the movement of the masses exercising socialist collective ownership well; guide the masses in harshly denouncing and resolutely struggling against the theft of socialist property, against the various forms of bribery, against manifestations of irresponsibility and against illegal actions.

The responsibility for guiding the implementation of resolution 228 within each sector, each agency and each production or work unit lies with the head of the sector, agency or unit; on the local level, this responsibility lies in the people's committees which shall fulfill their responsibility under the leadership of the party committee.

Within the sector and on the local level, it is possible to organize a group of cadres to help observe and summarize the situation instead of organizing a guidance committee; existing organizations must be mobilized and utilized to support this work on the basis of the function of each organization. On the central level, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers must issue a new decision on organizing and guiding this work in a manner consistent with the present situation and tasks.

5. The sectors and localities must restudy resolution 228 and formulate plans for continuing its implementation in a manner closely linked to researching and implementing the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum on developing agriculture, in a manner closely linked to implementing the state plan and in a manner closely linked to the various movements within each sector and each locality.

Through the implementation of resolution 228 and the other resolutions of the party and state, we must examine and evaluate the basic organizations of the party, evaluate cadres and, on this basis, train and assign cadres, improve the quality of the party organization and expel unqualified members from the party; through these movements,



we must also strengthen the government and strengthen and develop the mass organizations.

The sectors and localities must report each month to the Secretariat and the government on the implementation of resolution 228.

Hanoi, 24 September 1977  
On Behalf of the Secretariat  
signed: Nguyen Duy Trinh

Circular 139-TTg

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 86-91

[Text] Premier's Circular Number 139-TTg Dated 28 May 1974 Providing Guidance with Regard to a Number of Matters Involved in the Prosecution of Crimes Discovered in the Process of Implementing Resolution 228-NQ/TW and the Other Resolutions of the Party and State

Political Bureau resolution 228-NQ/TW dated 12 January 1974 states: "We must take determined steps to protect socialist property in all sectors and levels, from within the enterprises, worksites and agencies of the state to the cooperatives, throughout the army and among all the people; wherever there is state property, effective steps must be taken to manage and protect it." To accomplish this, we must "take coordinated legal, administrative, economic, organizational, propaganda, educational and other measures" while "strictly, fairly and promptly prosecuting persons and organizations who violate the law."

In the process of implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and government, many violations have been or will be exposed. The prosecution of these violations must be based on the lines and policies of the party and the laws of the state.

Having held discussions and reached agreement with the Supreme People's Organ of Control and the Supreme People's Court, the premier hereby provides the following guidance with regard to a number of matters involved in the prosecution of crimes discovered in the process of implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and state;

As regards crimes committed directly against socialist property; crimes involving the intentional violation of principles, policies, regulations and rules in a way that harms socialist property; violations of ration stamp and coupon regulations in the distribution of materials and goods and the crime of earning a living illegally; irresponsibility that causes serious harm to socialist property; the crime of protecting persons who have committed crimes against socialist property; the crime of retaliating against persons who expose and denounce crimes and so forth, these crimes must be reported to the People's Organ of Control, which is the agency that has the authority to supervise prosecution, so that it can initiate legal proceedings and have the public security agency conduct an investigation. On the basis of the

case file, the People's Organ of Control determines which of the various methods of prosecution should be employed, including prosecution at the People's Court in order to put the criminal on trial. The sectors, levels and basic units do not have the permission to handle matters involving violations of criminal law internally; the procedure presented here is a mandatory procedure.

2. In cases involving violations of the law that are not a serious crime or violations that do not require criminal prosecution and concerning which the People's Organ of Control agrees to waive prosecution and turn the matter over to the sector, level or installation at which the violation occurred for necessary action, the sector, level or installation must examine the matter and strictly adhere to the Code of Discipline of the party, the state and mass organizations in conjunction with requiring payment of damages. Disciplinary action must be carried out rapidly and the results of this action must be reported to the upper level and to the People's Organ of Control on the same level.

3. The handling of criminal violations must focus on punishing persons who willfully commit sabotage and professional hoodlums. Persons who abuse their position and authority for the purpose of stealing or seriously harming socialist property and criminals who obstinately refuse to repent must also be harshly prosecuted. Criminal punishment must be waived for persons who confess, denounce their accomplices or voluntarily repay the damages caused by them to socialist property. At the same time, steps must be taken to protect and encourage good, faithful persons who boldly expose and struggle against criminals.

4. In order to fully implement the line and policy of the party and state regarding prosecution, each sector and level must establish the following correct cooperative relations with the agencies that enforce the law and the related agencies:

--They must immediately report any manifestations or signs of criminal activity and their suggestions concerning the crimes occurring within their sector or locality to the People's Organ of Control and the public security agency on the same level so that these agencies can take appropriate and timely steps to prevent and stop these activities.

--They must actively collaborate with the public security agency, the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court in investigating, verifying and reaching conclusions concerning matters related to violations of the law and persons who violate the law; supply necessary information concerning the principles of organization, work regulations and professional rules applied within the sector or locality; and give full eyewitness testimony at the time required or send a specialized cadre to verify their testimony in accordance with the requirements of the investigative and prosecutorial agencies.

--They must actively coordinate and collaborate with the inspection committees on the various levels with regard to exposing, investigating and reaching conclusions concerning mistakes and shortcomings in the implementation of statutes, the fulfillment of official duties and the fulfillment of tasks and in determining the responsibilities of each level and each person; they must supply necessary information in exact

accordance with the requirements of the inspection agency and supply this information when required.

--They must work with the organization and inspection departments of the party and the government inspection and public security sectors to reassess the violations of the law and crimes of the sector or locality and coordinate with the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court on the same level in classifying the cases and incidents that must be investigated and prosecuted under criminal law or the cases and incidents lying within the scope of administrative action.

Cases or incidents in which the criminal is a person under the management of the agency on the upper level or the criminal must be prosecuted under the law, it is necessary, after taking internal disciplinary action, to immediately transfer the files of this person and suggestions concerning the method of prosecution to be employed to the above mentioned agency.

5. The public security and government inspection agencies must fulfill their functions and tasks as stipulated in the law dated 20 July 1962 on the tasks and authority of the People's Police and in Council of Ministers' decree number 165/CP dated 31 August 1970 on the tasks, authority and organization of the Inspection Commission of the government; they must improve their professional procedures and coordinate with the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court in order to provide professional guidance of investigations, the keeping of files and the application of legal documents to the various sectors, localities and installations so that they can promptly and successfully conduct investigations, verify charges and prosecute violations of the law.

If a problem arises between law enforcement agencies in the process of their work, it is necessary to discuss and resolve it promptly in accordance with existing policies and laws. As regards any new violations of the law occurring within the sectors, localities or installations, it is necessary for the sectors, localities and installations to inform one another so that they can keep abreast of these violations from the very outset and guide the lower level in taking effective actions.

As regards cases involving criminals caught in the act, cases not requiring an indictment, cases for which there is ample evidence and the defendant admits his crime, the public security agency must file a report with the People's Organ of Control so that it can determine whether or not to transfer the case directly to the court for trial.

As regards complex cases involving many incidents and details related to many different persons and many different areas of illegal activity that cannot be rapidly investigated or concluded at one time, the inspection agency must, in order to avoid prolonging resolution of the case, hold discussions and reach agreement with the People's Organ of Control in order to put together the evidence on the matters that are clear and promptly propose indictments, prosecution and trial concerning these matters if they do not change the nature of the case. At the same time, it is necessary to urgently continue to conduct investigations in order to reach conclusions concerning the



remaining elements of the case and resolve the entire case; this continuing investigation cannot be ignored or postponed because of difficulties or complications.

With regard to cases involving many defendants, some of whom have been arrested and some of whom have not, the investigative agency can propose the prosecution and trial of those who have been arrested and the trial in absentia of the others who clearly committed crimes or defer their prosecution until a later date.

In the immediate future, the sectors and localities must coordinate with the public security sector, the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court to review the cases and incidents for which sufficient grounds have been compiled in order to adopt a plan for urgently resolving these cases and supporting the implementation of Political Bureau resolution 228-NQ/TW well.

In addition to correctly implementing the stipulations of this circular and in order to strengthen the working relationship between the People's Organ of Control and the various agencies of the state, the premier hereby reminds the various sectors and localities to scrupulously comply with Premier's circular number 09/TTg dated 1 February 1963 on the working relationship between the People's Organs of Control on the various levels and the agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers and local state agencies.

Hanoi, 28 May 1974  
signed: the Premier  
Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi

#### Circular 99-TTg

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 92-98

[Text] Premier's Circular Number 91-TTg Dated 24 February 1976 Providing Guidance with Regard to the Administrative and Economic Action To Be Taken in Cases of Violations Uncovered When Implementing Resolution 228-NQ/TW

The effort to prosecute mistakes committed in the process of implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and government must continue to be intensified and must be based on the line and policies of the party and the laws of the state. As regards cases and incidents that must be prosecuted at court, this prosecution must comply with the procedures stipulated in Premier's circular 139/TTg dated 28 May 1974. In this circular, the premier stipulates and provides guidance concerning a number of additional points regarding administrative and economic actions:

1. Every act of conspiracy, bribery, theft of property belonging to the state, the collective or the people, disruption of public order, retaliation against persons who expose crimes, the intentional harboring of criminals and so forth must be investigated and prosecuted.

All mistakes must be strictly and fairly prosecuted, whether they be made by an organization or an individual, by a person within or outside a mass organization. Every



mistake by any organization or individual that is voluntarily reported by an organization or individual or exposed by a person must be seriously examined, a clear conclusion must be reached concerning it and must be appropriately dealt with by means of state (or mass organization) administrative or economic action; such action cannot be ignored or postponed for absolutely any reason.

Prosecution must be fair but strict and conform with both reason and sentiment as well as coordinate punishment with clemency; prosecution must be based on the precise nature of the crime and encourage the person who made the mistake to willingly talk about his mistaken action.

Persons who commit mistakes but forthrightly confess to them, willingly talk about them, voluntarily return the property acquired by them through misappropriation, abuse of authority or theft and truly repent should be considered for clemency. When considering such persons for clemency, attention must be given to seeking the approval of the masses. Clemency does not mean that every mistake is forgiven as soon as the person committed it talks about his mistake; rather, clemency means a lesser degree of disciplinary action than normal, depending upon the case. Persons who intentionally conceal mistakes and do not offer testimony concerning them shall be subjected to more serious disciplinary action than normal; in particular, any person who is exposed but continues to commit the same mistake shall be dealt with even more severely.

Cadres in charge, cadres who hold official positions and have authority but who commit the crimes of misappropriation or theft shall also be dealt with harshly; if these cadres truly repent, they, too, may be considered for clemency; persons who intentionally harbor someone who has violated the law or retaliate against or suppress persons who expose crimes shall be dealt with in a truly harsh manner. When taking disciplinary action, it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the cadre policy of the party and state and to comprehensively examine both the strengths and weaknesses of the cadre in question. Generally speaking, persons who once recorded many achievements in combat and production but have now made a mistake and express a good attitude in admitting to their mistake must still be subjected to disciplinary action but can be considered for disciplinary action of a lesser degree.

We must be determined to severely punish cadres who degenerate and become deviant (such as those who engage in misappropriation, theft and the satisfaction of personal interests many times; cadres who engage in serious speculation...), aggressive hoodlums and gangsters, cowboys, persons who disrupt public order, dishonest merchants, smugglers, persons who specialize in earning their living illegally, in earning their living through fraud, etc.

2. In conjunction with administrative disciplinary action, importance must be attached to requiring payment for damages or the return of property to the state, collective and people.

--Generally speaking, all property that is taken from the state, the collective and the people through misappropriation or theft, be it a large or small amount, must be returned in full. However, in cases in which the person who violated the law

forthrightly admits his shortcoming and is encountering difficulties in his everyday life, an exception can be made by merely requiring that a portion of the property be returned or that the property be returned gradually if the property obtained through misappropriation or theft no longer exists in its entirety.

--In cases involving violations of a collective nature (collective misappropriation, the establishment of illegal funds and so forth), all property must be returned to the state or collective; it is necessary to clearly determine the responsibility of each person involved as regards whether they caused damaged or enjoyed illegitimate gains in order to require payment of damages or the return of the property.

--In cases in which property of the people is obtained through misappropriation or theft but this property cannot be returned because its owner is unknown (such as raising the prices of goods, reducing product purchasing prices, overweighing products, reducing contents of pre-weighed packages, reducing the quality of products in any way, raising passenger ticket prices, raising transportation charges, the prices of movie tickets, the prices of cultural entertainment tickets and so forth), the money must be deposited in public funds.

--Persons who buy and resell materials and goods supplied by the state in accordance with policies and regulations to individuals (building materials, trunks, bicycles motorized bicycles and so forth), the different between the purchasing price and the sales price must be deposited in public funds.

--Cases involving the use of public property in a manner that raises questions must also be investigated and resolved in a fair manner. Furniture and utensils of agencies and enterprises that are not borrowed in exact accordance with circular number 529-ITg dated 8 December 1958 or which are borrowed in quantities exceeding the standard must be reclaimed. If it is felt that the person who is using this property truly needs it, it is possible to set a price for this property and sell it to this person under the direction of the finance agency or allow him to continue to use it if he is unable to purchase it while requiring that this person complete a full set of loan papers so that the use of this public property is not in question; the amount of money obtained from the sale of this property must be reported to the finance agency and the money itself must be submitted for inclusion in the budget.

--In cases in which the amount of distributed housing being used exceeds stipulated standards, the amount of living space should, if possible, be reduced or the occupants should be transferred to other housing that complies with the standard for which they are eligible; if the amount of living space cannot be reduced, additional money must be collected at state housing rental rates for that portion of the living space that exceeds the stipulated standard.

--In cases in which money obtained through misappropriation or money obtained through the theft and sale of materials or goods is used to build a house or building materials are stolen to build a house, full repayment of these materials or money must be made to the state or collective or part or all of the house that was constructed can be confiscated and used for the common good of society, of the collective.

--In cases in which a person uses manpower of the state or cooperative to build a house for himself but makes no payment or only partial payment to the state or collective for this manpower, full payment must be required.

In the mountains, in cases in which cadres and the people illegally harvested and used timber before the issuance of resolution 228-NQ/TW to build housing and furniture, economic disciplinary action, generally speaking, need not be considered but such cases must be thoroughly reviewed; in cases in which persons who have adequate housing and furniture still have additional wood that they intend to use, this wood must be returned to the state. Administrative and economic action must be taken in cases that occur after the issuance of resolution 228-NQ/TW (reclaiming the wood, requiring payment for it, or confiscating part or all of the housing or furniture constructed with it...).

--All cases involving the taking of bribes in the transportation of commodities, the distribution and repair of housing, the distribution of electricity and water, the issuance of various types of papers, the recruiting of students, the recruiting of labor or the taking of illegal commissions (letting someone else use an account for a commission, subletting housing rented from the state for a commission and so forth) must be subjected to harsh administrative and economic disciplinary action.

--At those places that were recently the scenes of heavy enemy attacks, economic as well as administrative action may be waived but cases involving taking advantage of this situation in order to commit illegal activity must be dealt with in a harsh manner.

The Ministry of Finance has issued specific instructions on how to reclaim property and deposit money in public funds in the cases mentioned above.

3. Heightening the responsibility of the unit heads and of the agencies on the upper level as regards taking disciplinary action and guiding and inspecting the disciplinary action taken in cases involving violations.

Generally speaking, in cases of violations that occur within a sector, locality or basic unit, the head of the sector, locality or unit is responsible for conducting an investigation, verifying charges, reaching a conclusion, compiling files and taking disciplinary action. The level directly above the sector, locality or basic unit has the responsibility of closely and regularly observing, supervising and inspecting the action taken by the head. In cases related to many sectors, to many localities or related to cadres in charge of units of the upper level, the unit that exposes the violation must promptly report it to the head of the upper level and the agency on the upper level must provide guidance and assistance or directly investigate the matter, verify charges and take disciplinary action.

Full importance must be attached to mobilizing the masses to participate in exposing and verifying violations of the law and to listening to the opinions of the masses concerning disciplinary measures; disciplinary action must be used to heighten the sense of responsibility of the masses in the struggle to stop negative phenomena and deter persons who would commit illegal actions. Attention must be given to resolving the problems in the thinking of persons who commit mistakes so that they realize their



shortcomings, return the property obtained through misappropriation or theft, accept the disciplinary action taken against them and actively rectify their shortcomings. Once disciplinary action has been taken, the masses must be informed of the specific action that was taken. In order to mobilize the masses well, it is first of all necessary for the head of the sector, locality or unit to set good examples himself; if he commits a mistake, he must review and rectify it on his own so that the masses can follow his example.

4. In conjunction with exposing and taking disciplinary action against violations of the law, every effort must be made to close loopholes and rectify shortcomings in guidance and management and to putting management on an increasingly firm basis and improving it, especially the management of labor, materials and capital.

This is the best way to heighten the impact of disciplinary action and promptly prevent negative phenomena. The heads of the sectors and the people's committees on the various levels must keep abreast of the situations that are exposed, conduct research and guide installations in taking specific, practical steps to reorganize guidance and management on the basic level, establish the necessary internal rules and work regulations and insure strict compliance with the policies, regulations and rules of the state in a manner coordinated with the intense productive labor emulation movement of the masses. If it is felt that management regulations are unsuitable and pose difficulties and obstacles to work, the heads of the sectors and the people's committees on the various levels have the responsibility of researching them and proposing to the authorized agency that they be revised; they may not change management regulations of the state on their own.

The Guidance Department of the Central Committee is implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the heads of the various sectors and the people's committees on the provincial and municipal levels are responsible for implementing and inspecting the implementation of this circular.

Hanoi, 24 February 1976  
signed: the Premier  
Deputy Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh

Directive 146-TTg

Hanoi BAI VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978 pp 99-104

[Text] Premier's Directive Number 146-TTg Dated 5 June 1974 on Prohibiting the Illegal Sale, Storage and Transportation of Materials and Commodities That Are Under the Exclusive Management of the State

The government has issued many documents on the sale, storage and transportation of materials and commodities that are under the exclusive management of the state. At present, however, the illegal sale, storage and transportation of these materials and commodities are widespread and serious in nature. On the basis of the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers at the 8 March 1974 Conference of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the premier hereby directs the various sectors



and levels to implement the policies and measures reiterated below in order to immediately put an end to the illegal sale, storage and transportation of materials and commodities that are under the exclusive management of the state.

1. All materials and technology, such as raw materials, machinery, equipment, spare parts and tools used in production, construction, communications-transportation and so forth that are imported, are produced by state-operated enterprises or provided by the state to small industrial and handicraft production installations to process products for the state are under the exclusive control of the state and directly distributed by the state to installations to use in accordance with the state plan. They absolutely may not be considered other products and may not be freely sold. The purchase, sale, storage, transportation or use of the technical materials mentioned above without proper papers is considered an illegal action.

2. Products of the types described below are also under the exclusive management of the state in terms of purchases and distribution (supplied or sold) and their illegal sale, storage and transportation are prohibited:

a) Grain, paddy, rice, corn, wheat, wheat flour and the products processed from rice, corn, wheat and wheat flour;

b) Food products, other agricultural products, forestry products and marine products that are purchased and sold exclusively by the state;

c) Industrial and consumer goods that are imported, are produced by state-operated enterprises or are manufactured by small industry and handicraft installations and are exclusively purchased and sold by the state;

d) Discarded or defective technical materials or discarded materials of industrial or consumer goods that are reclaimed exclusively by the state and distributed for use exclusively by the state.

3. Destroying finished products that are under the exclusive management of the state for the purpose of using the raw materials in them to produce other products is prohibited.

4. Collective installations (cooperatives or teams) or individuals who sell products of the types mentioned above must have a business license issued by the district, ward or city people's committee, be assigned as a purchasing or sales agent by the state-operated commerce agency and buy and sell these products only within the scope of their license.

When it is necessary for agencies, enterprises and cooperatives to establish direct contacts with production installations for the purpose of purchasing products that are under the exclusive management of the state for use as raw materials in production or construction, they must comply with the plan of the state, have a permit from the authorized provincial or municipal purchasing agency stating where the products are to be purchased and only purchase the quantity of products and the product quality stipulated.

Producers of grain products, food products, other agricultural products, forestry products and marine products that are under the exclusive management of the state may, after completing their task of selling products to the state (under obligations or contracts) may use the remaining portion of their product; if they do not use all of their remaining product and wish to sell it, they must comply with the regulations of the state stipulated for each product.

If agencies, enterprises, cooperatives or individuals that are supplied with materials and commodities (including stamps, coupons and purchasing books) for use do not use all of them, they must return the balance to the state and are prohibited from trading or selling them.

5. Personnel who have the function of inspecting and confiscating goods that are illegally traded, such as market management personnel within the home trade sector, tax personnel of the finance sector, public security personnel and so forth, must closely coordinate in the effort to expose and promptly stop the illegal sale, transportation, storage and use of materials and commodities that are under the exclusive management of the state and must guide responsible personnel in firmly adhering to the regulations on the management of materials and commodities of the state and the regulations concerning the procedures to be followed in conducting inspections, confiscating materials and goods and so forth so that they fulfill their task in a correct and precise manner and avoid violating the democratic rights and the personal freedoms of the people.

It is necessary to appropriately praise, in accordance with general policy, inspection personnel who record many achievements; at the same time, it is necessary to take harsh disciplinary action against inspection personnel who abuse their authority, engage in misappropriation and illegally use confiscated goods or take bribes and accept gifts in order to conceal or release persons who violate the law.

6. The handling of violations must be based on current regulations (decree number 001-SLt dated 19 April 1957 and decree number 163-TTg dated 19 April 1957); the premier has provided the following instructions concerning a number of points so that violations are handled in a manner consistent with the present situation:

a) Depending upon whether it is serious or minor in nature, one or many of the following forms of administrative action must be taken against every violation of the law;

--Warning;

--Confiscatory purchase of goods at directed prices of the state (this measure should only be taken against producers of grain, food products, other agricultural products and so forth who sell them illegally);

--Confiscation of goods (including stamps, coupons, tickets and books);

--A fine ranging from 1 to 1,000 dong;

--The temporary suspension or permanent suspension of business or transportation licenses.

When taking administrative action, it is necessary to distinguish between producers and sellers; between cases involving many illegal goods and few illegal goods; between persons committing their first offense and repeat offenders and so forth. Violations that are organized in nature, are in the nature of speculation, are committed against socialist property or are repeated many times must, in addition to the various forms of action mentioned above, also be prosecuted in court so that those who commit them are punished in accordance with the law.

Violations governed by customs or forestry regulations must be handled in accordance with these regulations.

b) In order for administrative action in cases involving violations to be carried out rapidly and promptly, the people's committees on the various levels have the authority to handle the following violations:

--The district (or ward and city) people's committees have the authority to take action in cases involving goods worth less than 500 dong and fines up to 500 dong;

--The cadres in charge of the inspection units and stations of the public security, commerce and finance sectors stated in Point 5 have the authority to handle cases involving goods worth 100 dong or less and fines up to 10 dong (they only have the authority to make confiscatory purchases, not to confiscate goods).

More serious violations or cases requiring more serious action are to be handled by the provincial people's committees and the people's committees of the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level.

7. While waiting for action to be taken, all confiscated goods and evidence must be turned over to the district (or ward and city) commerce bureau for temporary storage. If the products are fresh products or products that rapidly spoil, they must immediately be delivered to the nearest state-operated store or marketing cooperative for sale and the money from this sale must be deposited in the bank while awaiting action to be taken.

If the goods or material evidence becomes damaged or lost while waiting for action to be taken, the person responsible for managing them must pay damages; persons who use or steal material evidence can be subjected to disciplinary action or prosecuted under the law.

Once disciplinary action has been decided upon, all confiscated materials and goods become public property and are to be delivered to the state store or marketing cooperative responsible for receiving and managing them so that they can be distributed or sold in accordance with general regulations; the internal use, distribution or sale of these materials and goods are prohibited. Once every 3 months, the commerce agency must send to the finance agency copies of the disciplinary decisions that were made and copies of the list of goods involved in them so that the financial agency can observe payment and the inclusion of funds in the budget.



8. The Ministers of Home Trade, Finance and Interior, after reaching agreement with the sectors that manage materials and commodities, must provide the various localities with guidance regarding the current regulations of the government regarding the management of materials and commodities, inspection and confiscation procedures and the procedures for handling goods involved in violations of the law.

On the basis of this directive and the guidance provided by the Ministry of Home Trade, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance, the provincial and municipal people's committees must publicly post lists of the materials and goods that are under the exclusive management of the state and may not be freely sold; at the same time, they must guide the effort to abolish the illegal sale, transportation and storage of these materials and goods.

9. It is necessary to establish a deadline by which persons who are now illegally selling and storing materials and goods that are under the exclusive management of the state must declare what they have and resell their materials and goods to the state at directed prices or turn them over to the state.

Depending upon the specific case, persons who are engaged in an illegal trade must be shifted to other work, primarily productive labor.

10. The heads of the sectors on the central level and the people's committees of the provinces and the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level have the responsibility of implementing this directive within the scope of their management.

Hanoi, 5 June 1974  
signed: the Premier  
Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi

Directive 266-TTg

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978 pp 255-257

[Text] Premier's Directive Number 266-TTg Dated 28 June 1977 Concerning a Number of Grain Management Measures

At present, there are many difficulties and complex problems in the management of grain. In the provinces and municipalities of the South, private merchants are engaging in speculation and disrupting the market by using counterfeit papers of state agencies and enterprises, of the army, public security agencies and Trade Unions to purchase, at very high prices, and smuggle many types of agricultural products that are purchased exclusively by the state, especially paddy and rice. At some places, they also impersonate army troops and give the reason that they are buying grain for the rear service unit or buying seed paddy for troops to raise rice. They also use passengers to transport goods on ferries and, at times, also transport goods by small vehicles (because small vehicles are rarely inspected at inspection stations). There are also a few corrupt persons within state agencies and the army who are used by merchants engaging in speculation and smuggling, who serve as a screen for these merchants or who participate with them, etc.



In the provinces of the North, the theft or smuggling of grain along transportation routes, both land and water routes, are rather widespread. This is not to mention the dishonest weighing of grain, dishonest shipping and receiving practices, conspiracy and organized theft.

In order to tightly manage grain, put an end to the use of the names of state agencies, troops and revolutionary mass organizations and, at the same time, appropriately punish private merchants who engage in speculation, smuggling and disruption of the grain market, the premier hereby issues the following directive:

1. The ministers, the heads of agencies of ministerial level and agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces and of the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level must educate their cadres, manual workers and civil servants and prohibit them from using the name of the agency or enterprise for the purpose of transporting grain (except for rear service and grain agencies which have the permission to and responsibility of transporting grain).

2. Beginning now, all troop units in the various branches of the military and in the public security forces of the various sectors are not permitted to purchase or transport paddy or rice. These jobs shall be performed by the rear service agencies of the army and the public security force.

3. In all purchases and sales by agencies and units permitted to buy and sell grain and agricultural products that are under the exclusive management of the state, they must directly contact the people's committee of the province or municipality that has a grain service or commerce service to assist them.

4. All types of vehicles (including small vehicles, if deemed necessary), launches, ships and boats must be inspected by the inspection stations established in each province of the South.

5. Persons using counterfeit papers and papers that are not in order must be detained and investigated.

Smugglers who are caught in the act of smuggling must fill out a report and be tried in accordance with the law.

6. The Ministry of Communications-Transportation and the Ministry of Food must reinspect the installations in charge of transporting grain (by both land and water routes) in order to tighten their organization. The party committee, party chapter committee and cadres of installations must insure the good completion of their tasks and not allow bad situations such as those mentioned above to occur.

7. The people's committees of the northern provinces must inspect and strengthen the crews on ships and boats that transport grain to insure that they have competent and trusted cadres in charge in order to avoid theft and smuggling along transportation routes as mentioned above.

It is requested that the Ministry of National Defense adopt a plan for disseminating and implementing this directive in the various branches and military regions.

To perfect the socialist production relations in the North and carry out transformation and the establishment of socialist relations in the South, it is very important that the agencies of the state, the army, the public security sector and the mass organizations constantly educate their personnel and members and strengthen their internal organizations so that they are very strong in terms of work ability, management skills, sense of organization and discipline, spirit of responsibility and revolutionary-offensive ethics.

Our management of grain is marked by many weaknesses and shortcomings; to an important degree, this is due to the failure to comply with regulations as a result of which more and more loopholes have emerged for speculators to use to their advantage. Therefore, we must determinedly implement the measures mentioned above in order to manage grain well.

Hanoi, 28 June 1977  
signed: the Premier  
Deputy Premier Pham Hung

7809  
CSO: 4209/474

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### TEN THOUSAND MORE FAMILIES GO TO DEVELOP NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "More Than 10,000 Families, 21,300 Workers Go To Develop New Economic Zones"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in the first 6 months of 1981 the provinces and municipalities throughout the nation sent 10,560 families, totalling to,196 people, including 21,300 workers, to develop the new economic zones, which amounts to more than 50 percent of the annual population-transfer plan. The people who went to develop new economic zones cleared 6,858 additional hectares of land, 5,000 hectares of which have been developed into fields and paddies and have been used to produce the various kinds of crops.

In general, the tasks of transferring people, clearing wasteland, and developing new economic zones is of better quality, more concentrated, and more selective. The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, etc., launched a movement for the masses to volunteer to go to develop the new economic zones. Ha Nam Ninh approximately attained its plan for transferring workers to participate in developing new economic zones in Minh Hai, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, and Lam Dong. In Binh Tri Thien, in addition to the transfer of people organized by the state, in 1980 and the first part of 1981 more than 7,000 people, including about 2,500 workers, went to places they selected to request land on which to make a living, mainly in Thuan Hai Province. The ecelons, sectors, and people of Thuan Hai enthusiastically helped the people from Binh Tri Thien to build a new home area.

The areas receiving people who came from other places to participate in developing new economic zones paid attention to clearly delineating the areas to be cleared, and went all-out to overcome the situation of people arriving before the production plans and directions have been determined. The various aspects of management regarding the new economic zones improved, especially the management of investment capital. The agricultural, financial, and banking sectors cooperated more closely and are now along with the localities, doing a better job of developing new economic zones.

An important requirement of the development of new economic zones is that in opening up a zone it is necessary to carry out the planning and design of tasks on schedule. But many places have carried out that task slowly, which has affected the waste of capital, and the requirement that investment must be complete, all-inclusive, and deep. In a considerable number of places, the lack of complete investment has affected the building of material-technical bases for the new economic zones.

5616

CSO: 4209/412

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ELECTRIC POWER WASTE IN HO CHI MINH CITY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City--In Six Months 970 Consumers Waste 2.3 Million Kilowatt/Hours of Electric Power"]

[Text] In the last few years Ho Chi Minh City has urged the people to economize on the use of electric power. The average electric power use level has decreased from one period to another: starting at 100, it has gone down to 80 then 70 kilowatt/hours at the present time for each household in a month. According to the directives of the City People's Committee, the Electric Power Service has stipulated that the consumption level of power should decrease by at least 15 percent in the various enterprise offices, in the government organs, and in the communal living quarters.

When it tries to control to see if that stipulation has been implemented, it finds that the situation is still excessive in the various service units, in the restaurants and hotels and coffee shops, and in the private restaurants. There are more than enough light bulbs being lit up in each such place; air conditioners of the large variety from 7 to 20 kilowatts are being used; many refrigerators are being used in those homes that produce ice for profit, gathering thousands of dong each month. Cumulatively in the first 6 months of the year, 970 cases of violation of the stipulation regarding electric power use have wasted 2.3 million kilowatt/hours of power. These consumers have been fined almost half a million dong. The responsible organs have seen even more clearly the need for correction and guidance in the use of electric power so that it becomes more rational.

1751

CSO: 4209/450



## AGRICULTURE

### MEKONG RIVER DELTA WATER CONSERVANCY WORK STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mekong River Delta Water Conservancy"]

[Text] In the struggle process to make the Mekong River delta into the number one central area for food production, the integrated system of technical measures in agriculture has a decisive effect on intensive cultivation, crop multiplication, and expansion of acreage.

The water conservancy work, with its top importance position and technical function, has seen the overcoming of many unprecedented difficulties on a new stretch of land with its soil, water irrigation, climatic and meteorological characteristics unlike anywhere else in the country.

Water conservancy is the most important measure that we can take in improving upon acid, salt-containing, and marshy soils, while the introduction of freshwater into reclamation areas has helped put hundreds of thousands of hectares of abandoned land into cultivation and production.

A number of regions used to doing only one crop by relying on rainwater has done well the water conservancy work and shifted to two crops using shortterm maturing and high productivity seeds. These initial successes have opened up bright prospects for regions which in the past rely only on rainwater for production in the Mekong River delta.

Regions lacking freshwater for living purposes and for running industrial and handicraft operations have started to build facilities for securing underground waters or bring in freshwater from afar.

Besides the achievements there are also failures and some relatively serious shortcomings, which make it that the results achieved have been extremely modest as compared to the tasks initially projected in the plan and as compared to the potential for realization inherent in the natural conditions of the region.

There are many reasons for such underachievement but one widespread reason is that as they started to put into exploitation the Mekong River delta, the various sectors and localities made a rather simple assessment of this new land; and while we did not have sufficient data backed up by documentation and the needed understanding of the problems involved we already came up with gigantic water conservancy projects

well beyond our capabilities. Consequently we started too many projects that are scattered over too wide an area without realizing all the difficulties that had to be overcome in the process of linking the stages of implementation: basic investigations, blueprinting, actual building and putting into operation. It is for this reason that we now have projects that must be temporarily shelved because of difficulties owing to geological conditions or because we lacked building materials and capital. Then there are projects which have been completed but the exploitation of which is somewhat limited because the system lacks canals, ducts and dams. Then there are those that because of miscalculations have been completed but for no useful purpose.

Our coming water conservancy plan must be carried out on the basis of multifaceted experience learned in the past so as to determine the directions and organizational measures meant to implement the projects in close concordance with the natural characteristics and conditions of each area. The water conservancy plan must be tightly linked to the agricultural development plans, and we must struggle to move ahead to create the conditions necessary for intensive cultivation, crop multiplication, land reclamation and the working of fallow lands.

The entirety of measures devised in the water conservancy plan must reflect the spirit of exploiting to the fullest the natural advantages of the region while preventing and avoiding the difficulties owing to the natural conditions; of fully exploiting existing works; of concentrating our forces and focus our investments in those areas which are capable of producing many products in a short time and at the lowest costs. While actively preparing technical proposals for a number of large water conservancy projects, we must launch a vigorous campaign in all areas so that the people participate in doing water conservancy work. In the immediate future we should concentrate on the middle-sized and small works which are the types of projects in tune with the local manpower capabilities, projects which the people will build essentially by hand, and which will bring quick realistic results.

Every step must be carefully calculated in a scientific manner, respecting the implementation process and the specifications, and realized with a high technical quality. Basing itself on the larger areas, the water conservancy work will continue its inroads into the smaller areas, building blueprints and concrete plans for each province, district, village and hamlet. In particular, the district water conservancy plans will play a decisive role in determining the completion of the planned tasks for the entire region.

Basic investigations constitute the very first link in the broad outlining and planning of work, they must be done with care and accurately. In the case of a land that recently forms on a saltwater foundation, the requirements are even more stringent as regards the basic investigations, especially as concerns the hydrology, geological formation, and topography of the place, which must be studied with extreme care and in a solid manner.

In the case of works that are only half-completed or which belong to a new system for which the foundations have just been laid only, we must continue and complete their building, and simultaneously bring to a completion various parts of the works within the system so as to put them quickly in the service of production.

In the case of the works planned for construction (including both the middle-sized and small ones), we must make careful calculations and scientifically weigh the economic and technical factors so as to decide on the best blueprint.

The responsible sectors should study and propose to the state the promulgation of a number of policies in tune with the characteristics of the production situation and the production relations in the Mekong River delta, thus creating favorable conditions for the water conservancy work.

Water conservancy is an important work of the Party and state in the plans for exploitation of the Mekong River delta. The various sectors and localities and the production bases must have tightly knit and harmonious cooperation plans under the unified guidance of the Government. And this will surely bring the exploitation of the Mekong River delta to a quick and high level of effectiveness.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### MINISTRY ADMITS PILFERAGE INCIDENT, DISCIPLINARY MEASURES NOT YET TAKEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Readers Opinions column: "Shortcoming Admitted But Not Corrected"]

[Text] NHAN DAN of 8 July 1981 in its Readers Opinions column carried an item entitled "Taking Advantage of Dissolved Organ in Order to Pilfer the State." After the appearance of this article, we the cadres, workers and people of Quang Nam - Da Nang felt that although the letter written by the reader Luu Van Tuy had not said it all it nonetheless had accurately reflected the situation of pilferage of state property which was happening at the Quang Nam - Da Nang Building Materials Corporation at the time. After a while, also appearing in NHAN DAN, in an answer to the readers column, the Ministry of Building Materials admitted that the above mentioned article was an accurate reflection of the situation, it admitted its shortcomings and said that it had checked on the comrades in charge of the Quang Nam - Da Nang Building Materials Corporation, and that it had implemented measures to reclaim the lost state property. We who are aware of the whole situation are very anxious to see the Ministry of Building Materials implement the measures that it has promised to take, take back the lost state property and implement strict disciplinary measures towards the violators, yet none of these measures has been implemented since. The state property continues to be lost and the main cadres responsible for these losses continue to be raised to higher functions. The above situation has created a poor impression and loss of credibility for the authorities among the masses of the people in our locality.

After reading the editorial carried in NHAN DAN, issue of 20 May 1981, entitled "Strictly Deal With Corrupt Officials, Those Who Take Bribes and Mistreat the Masses," and in the spirit of contributing towards struggling against the present negative phenomena in our society, we petition the Ministry of Building Materials and those organs in charge to strictly fulfill their promises as presented in the Party newspaper and to give a clear account of their doings to the readers.

Hoang Van  
and many cadres, workers and people of  
Quang Nam - Da Nang

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### MISUSE OF HEALTH RESORT CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Readers Opinions column: "Use of Health Resort for Erroneous Purposes"]

[Text] The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has invested a relatively large sum of capital to build an integrated high-rise health resort (consisting of dining halls, an auditorium, a clubhouse and four two-story buildings) near Thac Ba Lake. Each year, this health resort receives about 120 vacationers at a time who come to rest in accordance with the 15 days off they have a year. This is a great stimulant to every cadre, worker and government employee in the province. But since May 1981, this resort has turned into a meeting and recap with entertainment place for a number of organs and units stationed in and around the province(!). In the two months of May and June last there have been three organs and units using the vacation coupons issued by the Federation of Trade Unions to call their representatives up for a meeting at the place. This is a misuse of vacation coupons. The Finance Service has used up 50 coupons with each coupon valid for 15 days in order to have a good time and recap its work during 1980 in a period of 6 days. The provincial Party school used up 50 coupons, each coupon worth 111 dong, also for the purpose of recapitulating its work. The Transportation and Communication Service also used the number of coupons distributed to it, which were supposed to be used in 13 days, in order to organize the recapitulating work for 1980 in a mere three days (?). The above misuse of vacationing coupons has done havoc to the health resort's service plans and cut into the interest of others who deserve to benefit from the vacationing regime.

It is our wish that the leading echelons in Hoang Lien Son Province, especially the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, carry out investigations, examine the situation and quickly put an end to these violations of policies so as to guarantee to the cadres, workers and government employees their rightful privilege of getting a vacation and rest in exact accordance with the stipulated regimes.

Tran Van Canh  
(Hoang Lien Son)

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